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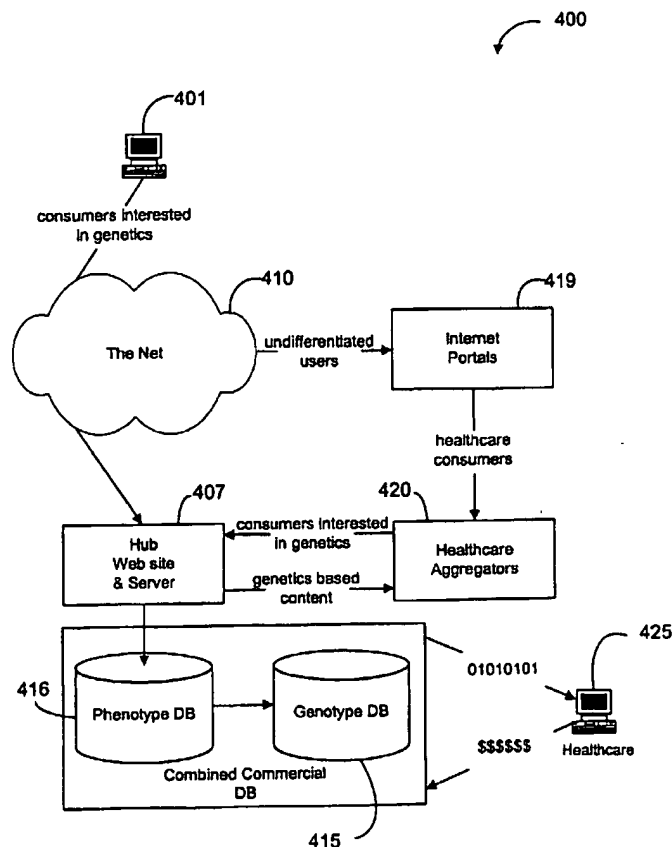
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(54) Title: DATABASE SYSTEM AND METHOD



(57) Abstract: A secured database (415, 416) is populated with genotypic and phenotypic data using a server (407) coupled with a world wide network (410) of computers. The server (407) provides a web site configured to create trust of the web site by users. Users are invited to submit phenotypic data, and users are invited to submit a biological sample. The secured database (415, 416) is populated with received phenotypic data, and received biological samples are analyzed to obtain genetic data. The secured database (415, 416) is populated with the genetic data obtained from biological samples. Users that previously submitted phenotypic data are prompted to submit new phenotypic data, and the secured database (415, 416) is populated with the received prompted new phenotypic data. The secured database (415, 416) is populated with received unprompted new phenotypic data.

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DATABASE SYSTEM AND METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to the following applications, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes:

- 1) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/190,359, filed March 16, 2000;
- 2) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/190,360, filed March 16, 2000;
- 3) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/209,843, filed June 6, 2000;
- 4) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/209,876, filed June 6, 2000;
- 5) U.S. Application No. _____ (Attorney Docket No. 19553I-001810US), filed March 13, 2001, entitled "AGGREGATING PERSONS WITH A SELECT PROFILE FOR FURTHER MEDICAL CHARACTERIZATION";
- 6) U.S. Application No. _____ (Attorney Docket No. 19553I-002510US), filed March 13, 2001, entitled "A METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR POPULATING A DATABASE FOR FURTHER MEDICAL CHARACTERIZATION";
- 7) U.S. Application No. _____ (Attorney Docket No. 19553I-002610US), filed March 13, 2001, entitled "DATABASE SYSTEM AND METHOD"; and
- 8) U.S. Application No. 09/705,337 (Attorney Docket No. 19553I-002710US), filed November 2, 2000, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR POPULATING A DATABASE".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to database systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to populating a database with phenotypic and genotypic information from a plurality of individuals. Each individual provides information (e.g., family history, lifestyle, clinical and medical history, therapies, phenotype) that is capable of being associated with additional information such as biological information from a biological sample (e.g., DNA information, etc.) from that individual. Such information can be aggregated and correlations uncovered to provide the basis for product development such as diagnostics, therapeutic selection, behavior modification, drug discovery, and the like.

In general, bioinformatics is the study and application of computer and statistical techniques to the management of biological information, including nucleic acid

sequencing. The development of systems and methods to search these databases quickly, to analyze the nucleic acid sequence information, and to predict protein sequence, structure and function from DNA sequence data has become increasingly important. This is especially true for the data collected in the human genome project, which constitutes huge volumes of
5 information. To access this data, molecular biologists and genetic researchers require advanced quantitative analyses, database comparisons tools, expert systems and computational algorithms that allow the exploration of the relationships between the stored gene sequences and phenotype.

Correlation of the genetic information stored in these databases is useful for
10 product development such as diagnostics, therapeutic selection, behavior modification, drug discovery, and the like. Such information is of significant interest to the pharmaceutical industry to assist in the evaluation of drug efficacy, pharmacogenomics and drug resistance. To make genomic information accessible, database systems have been developed that store the genomes of many organisms. The information is stored in relational databases that can be
15 employed to determine relationships among gene sequences within the same genome and among different genomes.

Association and comparison of the stored genetic information to other information such as phenotype is particularly important. Systems and methods are needed to populate databases with information from large numbers of individuals with diverse
20 backgrounds. Such databases may enable discovery of correlations between genotypes and phenotypes, and vice versa. The present invention remedies these and other needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, a technique for populating a database
25 through a worldwide area network of computers is provided. In an exemplary embodiment, the present invention provides systems and methods for populating a database with information from many individuals. Each individual provides information (e.g., family history, lifestyle, clinical and medical history, therapies, phenotype) that is capable of being associated with additional information such as biological information from a biological
30 sample (e.g., DNA information, etc.) from that individual. Such information can be aggregated and correlations uncovered to provide the basis for product development such as diagnostics, therapeutic selection, behavior modification, drug discovery, and the like. Additionally, the database may be continually grown by indefinitely receiving information

from new persons and/or additional information from individuals that previously provided information.

In a specific embodiment according to the invention, a method for populating a secured database with genotypic and phenotypic data using a server coupled with a world wide network of computers, the server providing a web site configured to create trust of the web site by users, is provided. The method comprises inviting users to submit phenotypic data, and inviting users to submit a biological sample. The method also comprises populating the secured database with received phenotypic data, and analyzing received biological samples to obtain genetic data. The method additionally comprises populating the secured database with the genetic data obtained from biological samples. The method further comprises prompting users that previously submitted phenotypic data to submit new phenotypic data, and populating the secured database with received prompted new phenotypic data.

In another specific embodiment, a method for populating a secured database with genotypic and phenotypic data is provided. The method includes providing a server coupled with a world wide network of computers, and providing a web site configured to create trust of the web site by users. The method also includes identifying prospective volunteers from amongst the users of the web site, and inviting the prospective volunteers to submit phenotypic data and biological samples. The method additionally includes populating the secured database with the received phenotypic data, and analyzing received biological samples from volunteers to obtain genetic information. The method further includes populating the secured database with the genetic information, and prompting the volunteers to provide new phenotypic data. The method still further includes receiving the prompted new phenotypic data, and populating the secured database with the prompted new phenotypic data.

In yet another specific embodiment, a secure database system for maintaining genotypic and phenotypic data is provided. The system comprises a secure database, and a server coupled with a world wide network of computers, the server configured to host a web site that creates trust of the web site by users. The system additionally comprises a secured area of the web site configured to transmit instructions for submitting biological samples. The system also comprises a module for identifying prospective volunteers from amongst the users of the web site, and a module for inviting the prospective volunteers to submit phenotypic data and biological samples. The system further comprises a module for populating the secured database with the received phenotypic data from the volunteers, and a

module for populating the secured database with the genetic information obtained from received biological samples of the volunteers. The system still further comprises a module for prompting volunteers to provide new phenotypic data, and a module for receiving the prompted new phenotypic data and populating the secured database with the prompted new phenotypic data.

In a specific embodiment according to another aspect of the invention, a method for populating a database for further medical characterization through a world wide network of computers is provided. The method includes populating a database with a plurality of user health information from a plurality of users, the user health information including genetic data and phenotypic data for a user. Wherein, the database is populated at least in part through browsing activities of the plurality of users on the world wide network of computers.

In another specific embodiment, a system for populating a database for further medical characterization through a world wide network of computers is provided. The system comprises a module for populating a database with a plurality of user health information from a plurality of users, the user health information including genetic data and phenotypic data for a user. Wherein, the database is populated at least in part through browsing activities of the plurality of users on the world wide network of computers.

In yet another specific embodiment, a method for populating a database with phenotypic data and genotypic data of a plurality of users for further medical characterization through a world wide network of computers is provided. The method includes inquiring for phenotypic data from each of a plurality of users, and inquiring for biological material from a subset of the plurality of users. The method also includes populating a database with received phenotypic data, and populating the database with genotypic data derived from received biological samples. The method further includes aggregating the phenotypic data and genotypic data.

In a specific embodiment according to yet another aspect of the invention, a method for aggregating persons with a select profile for further medical studies is provided. the method comprises browsing one or more selected electronic sites directed to medical information by a user of a selected profile at a client location, which is coupled to a worldwide area network of computers comprising the Internet. The method also comprises profiling said user for a selected area of medicine through the browsing activities at a server location that is coupled to the worldwide area network of computers, and inquiring about specific information from said user at the client through one or more inquiries from the

server. The method additionally comprises inputting information about the specific information from said client that is transferred to said server location, and delivering additional information on said selected area of medicine from the server location to said client. The method further comprises repeating any two of the above steps to develop a
5 relationship with the user, thereby aggregating persons with said select profile for further medical studies.

In another specific embodiment, a system for aggregating persons with a select profile for further medical studies is provided. The system includes a general portal server coupled to a worldwide network of computers, the portal server comprising a first level of
10 subject matter from a plurality of subject matter topics and at least 50 million monthly users. The system also includes a health portal server coupled to the general portal server through the worldwide network of computers, the health portal comprising a second level of subject matter that is more specific than the first level of subject matter, the second level of subject matter being one of a plurality of health related topics. The system further includes a patient
15 aggregate server coupled to the health portal through the worldwide network of computers, the patient aggregate server comprising a third level of subject matter that is more specific than the second level of subject matter.

In yet another specific embodiment, a method for gathering patients from more than one servers for aggregating a select group of patients is provided. The method
20 comprises providing a general portal server coupled to a worldwide network of computers, the portal server comprising a first level of subject matter from a plurality of subject matter topics and a multitude of monthly users, and providing universal user registration information to the general server of a user, the user registration information being stored in the general server. The method also comprises entering a health aggregate server through the general
25 portion server, and sharing selected portions of the universal user registration information to the health aggregate server based a predetermined selection of information.

Numerous advantages are achieved by way of the present invention over conventional techniques. For example, embodiments of the invention can be used to provide a select group of people with specific or desirable characteristics for a clinical trial for a
30 pharmaceutical or drug product or medical procedure. Additionally, embodiments of the invention can be used to discover diagnostic and prognostic procedures. Also, embodiments of the invention can be used to discover or improve patient treatment using therapeutics and/or drugs and/or vaccines. Further, in embodiments of the invention, a database increases in value over time as new individuals submit information to the database and/or individuals

that previously submitted data submit additional data. Depending upon the embodiment, one or more of the advantages are achieved.

These and other embodiments of the present invention, as well as its advantages and features, are described in more detail in conjunction with the figures and text
5 below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a simplified overall system diagram according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 2 is a simplified diagram of a representative computer system according to some embodiments of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a simplified diagram of basic subsystems in a computer system, such as the computer system illustrated in Fig. 2;

15 Fig. 4 is a simplified overall system diagram according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to another embodiment of the present invention;

20 Figs. 7A and 7B are a simplified flow diagram of a method according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 8A and 8B are a simplified flow diagram of a method according to still another embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 9 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to another aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to yet another aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 11A is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to another embodiment of the present invention;

30 Fig. 11B is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to another aspect of the present invention; and

Fig. 13 is a simplified flow diagram of a method according to another embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

5 In understanding the present invention, it may assist the reader the understand the following terms, which are defined below.

Phenotype: This term is defined by any observable or measurable parameter, either at a macroscopic or system level (e.g., hair color, hair pattern, organ function, age, ethnic origin, weight, level of fat, and the like) or microscopic or even cellular or molecular
10 level, (e.g., organ function, cellular organization, mRNA, intermediary metabolites, and the like). Phenotype can also be defined as a behavior pattern, sleep pattern, anger, hunger, athletic ability. There can be many other types of phenotypes, depending upon the application, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein.

Genotype: This term refers to a specific genetic composition of a specific
15 individual organism, for example, whether an individual organism has one or more specific genetic variants up to all the variations in that individual's genome, for example, whether the individual is a carrier of a sickle cell anemia genetic variant and other genetic variations that influence the disease. The example is merely illustrative and is not intended to limit the invention defined by the scope of the claims herein.

20 The present invention provides, inter alia, methods and systems for populating one or more databases with phenotypic and/or genotypic information from a large group of individuals using a worldwide network of computers. The present invention involves individual users accessing a web site. The web site offers information on health-related issues and a variety of diseases and medical conditions. The individual users can learn more
25 about these diseases and medical conditions through browsing activities on the web site. Additionally, users are invited to submit phenotypic data via the web site. This data may be used to populate a database. Users may also be invited to submit a biological sample. Phenotypic and genotypic data may be extracted from the biological sample and such data may also be used to populate the database. Thus, a rich and diverse phenotypic/genotypic
30 database may be developed.

Such a database may be used to identify populations of individuals for medical characterization. For example, populations may be identified by phenotypic characteristics (e.g., family history, lifestyle, clinical and medical history, therapies, phenotype, and the like) can be identified. Additionally, phenotypic data may be capable of being associated with

additional information such as biological information from biological samples (e.g., DNA information, etc.) from individuals. Such information can be aggregated and correlations uncovered to provide the basis for product development such as diagnostics, therapeutic selection, behavior modification, drug discovery, and the like.

5

General System Overview

Fig. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a system according to an embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. Fig. 1 illustrates a system 100 for
10 populating a secure database with genotypic and phenotypic data. The system 100 includes a server system 102 coupled with databases 104 and 105, and a wide area network 106. Also coupled with the wide area network 106 are a plurality of user computers 108. Wide area network 106 allows each of computers 102 and 108 to communicate with other computers
15 and each other. The wide area network 106 may be an internet, the Internet, an intranet, an extranet, or the like. The term "Internet" as used hereinafter shall incorporate the terms "internet", "intranet", and "extranet", and any references to the "Internet" shall be understood to reference an internet, intranet, extranet, or the like, as well.

In some embodiments, persons, via the user computers 108 and the Internet
20 106, may request of the server system 102 health related information. In response, the server system 102 may dispense such health related information to the user computers 102. As the provider of large amounts of valuable health related information, the server system 102 develops trusted relationships with persons. The trusted relationships in many instances are developed as a continuum, wherein, as the relationship is developed over time and
25 interactions, so is the trust. As the server system 102 provides health related information to persons, the persons becoming willing partners and trusted relationships are developed.

The server system 102 may invite persons, via the Internet 106 and the user computers 108, to submit phenotypic data to the server system 102. Such phenotypic data may be stored in a database, such as the database 105. Moreover, the server system 102 may
30 invite persons, via the Internet 106 and the user computers 108, to submit a biological sample. The biological sample may be analyzed (e.g., for further phenotypic information, for genetic information, etc.), and such information derived from the biological sample may be stored in a database, such as the database 105. Because of the development of trusted relationships, persons will be more likely to favorably respond to such invitations.

The system may additionally include one or more subscriber computers 110 coupled with the Internet 106. Each subscriber computer 110 may be operated by for example, a physician, a health care provider, a pharmaceutical company, a diagnostic company, an academic institution, a public/government agency, or the like. The subscriber
5 computers 110 may be provided access to the database 105 via the Internet 106. The access may include access to phenotypic and/or genetic information stored in the database 105. In one embodiment, subscriber computers 110 are only provided access to aggregate phenotypic and/or genetic information from the database 105 in order to protect the confidentiality of persons who have submitted such phenotypic information and/or submitted biological
10 samples from which phenotypic and/or genetic information was derived.

Server system 102 may comprise one or more servers. Server system 102 may be of any type suitable for hosting a web site. Server system 102 is typically coupled to the Internet 106 by a relatively high bandwidth transmission medium such as a T1 or T3 line. Server system 102 and database 104 store information and disseminate information to
15 individual computers (e.g., 108 and 110) over the Internet 106. Methods according to the present invention can be used for identifying and inviting users to submit a biological sample for analysis in a networked environment 100. Server system 102 connected to the Internet 106 stores web pages on an electronic database 104. The concepts of "client" and "server," as used in this application and the industry, are very loosely defined and, in fact, are not fixed
20 with respect to machines or software processes executing on the machines. Typically, a server is a machine (e.g., 102) or process that is providing information to another machine or process, i.e., the "client," (e.g., 108) that requests the information. In this respect, a computer or process can be acting as a client at one point in time (because it is requesting information) and can be acting as a server at another point in time (because it is providing information).
25 Some computers are consistently referred to as "servers" because they usually act as a repository for a large amount of information that is often requested. For example, a WEB site is often hosted by a server computer with a large storage capacity, high-speed processor and Internet link having the ability to handle many high-bandwidth communication lines.

With respect to the electronic database 104, it generally contains web pages,
30 questionnaires, and forms. The database 104 can be composed of a number of different databases. These databases can be located in one central repository, or alternatively, they can be dispersed among various distinct physical locations. These databases can be categorized and structured in various ways based on the needs and criteria of the database designer.

Methods used to create and organize databases are commonly known in the art, for example, relational database techniques can be used to logically connect these databases.

In one embodiment, as shown in Fig. 1, the database 104 can be physically located separate from the processor. The database can reside on remote, distant servers on a local area network or the Internet. Under this arrangement, whenever any data are needed, the processor needs to access the necessary database(s) via a communication channel to retrieve the requisite data for analysis. For example, the processor can access and retrieve data from a remote database via a computer network such as a LAN or the Internet.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 1 also includes a database 105 for storing phenotypic and genotypic information. The database 105 can be composed of a number of different databases. These databases can be located in one central repository, or alternatively, they can be dispersed among various distinct physical locations. These databases can be categorized and structured in various ways based on the needs and criteria of the database designer. Methods used to create and organize databases are commonly known in the art, for example, relational database techniques can be used to logically connect these databases. In one embodiment, the database 105 is a secured database to protect the highly sensitive phenotypic and genotypic information of individuals. In another embodiment, the database 105 is not accessible from the Internet 106.

Databases 104 and 105 may be relational databases, distributed databases, object-oriented databases, mixed object-oriented databases, or the like. Database products with which the present invention may be implemented include, but are not limited to, IBM's DB2, Microsoft's Access and FoxPro, and database products from Oracle, Sybase, and Computer Associates.

Each of user computers 108 and subscriber computers 110 may be a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a workstation, a server, a mainframe, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a cellular phone, a two-way pager, or any other device capable of accessing information via the Internet 106. In some embodiments, each user computer 108 and subscriber computer 110 is linked with the Internet 106 via a communication link. The communication link may be established via a modem connected to a traditional telephone line, an ISDN line, a DSL link, a T1 line, a T3 line, a cable television line, a cellular link, a two-way pager link, a satellite link, or the like. In another embodiment, a user computer 108 and/or subscriber computer 110 may be linked directly to the server system 102 via a direct communications link. In some embodiments, each user computer 108 and subscriber computer 110 may include web browsing software, or the like for interacting with server

system 102. In other embodiments, some or all of user computers 108 and subscriber computers 110 may include specialized and/or dedicated software for interacting with server system 102.

5 Developing Trust and Goodwill

Embodiments according to the present invention populate one or more databases with phenotypic and/or genotypic information of many individuals, and in some embodiments, individuals are invited to submit such information. This information is of an extremely personal nature and could potentially harm the individual, financially, or
10 otherwise, if it were to be used for unintended purposes. Thus, individuals may be extremely reluctant to provide such information to a third party. Therefore, any system seeking to convince individuals to provide phenotypic and/or genotypic information for populating a database should engender a high degree of trustworthiness. If such trustworthiness does not exist, individuals will not likely respond invitations to provide their information.

15 Numerous embodiments of techniques for developing trust will now be discussed. It is to be understood that any one or more of these techniques may be employed, along with other like techniques for developing a trusted relationship.

An important technique for developing trust is to provide users with control and privacy rights over information they submit to the web site, and to make those rights
20 known to the user. Trust is increased or maintained when policies of the web site take the patient's position in legal, and ethical issues. For example, users may be given strict control in determining who may access information they have submitted, which of the information may be accessed, and in what form the information is provided to others. For example, in some embodiments, user information may be provided to others in a form that is aggregated
25 among many users and which does not identify the individual users. Also, users may be given the option, at any time, of having their information deleted from any databases as well as having any of their biological samples destroyed. Moreover, phenotypic and genotypic data submitted by users should be highly secured. Thus, in some embodiments, one or more of the database or databases that archive such information are not directly coupled to the
30 Internet. Policies of the web site should be clearly posted and easily readable by lay persons.

One technique for developing trust is to provide, via the web site, reliable and valuable information regarding genetics, diseases, medical conditions, medications, etc. Such information may include educational materials such as definitions of terms and jargon, tutorials or articles on basic concepts, and the like. Such information may also include well-

written articles on genetics, diseases linked to genetics, recent research, and the like that is understandable by lay persons. Trust is further developed if such articles are written and/or edited by well-respected authorities. Additionally, the information provided by the web site may include recent news concerning research and studies. Moreover, the information may be provided directly by the web site, or indirectly, such as, for example, via links to other web sites.

Another technique for developing trust is to provide, via the web site, a support framework so that groups of individuals interested or concerned about the same health-related issues, diseases, medical conditions, etc. can develop a community. For example, the web site could facilitate on-line meetings, provide message boards, chat rooms, and the like, which could be organized, for example, around specific diseases or medical conditions.

Yet another technique for developing trust is to provide, via the web site, on-line events relating to genetics, various health-related issues, diseases, medical conditions, related scientific, legal, ethical topics, etc. Such on-line events could include interviews or discussions involving experts such as physicians, researchers, etc., as well as educators, nurses, counselors, or celebrities or public figures. Transcripts of such on-line events could be archived for indefinite review by visitors to the web site. Such events should be punctual and well-moderated in order to show the professionalism of the web site and maintain or increase trust in the web site.

Still another technique for developing trust is to provide, via the web site, referrals of, for example, physicians, hospitals, counselors, clinics, testing laboratories, etc. In one embodiment, the web site provides access to a referral database that may be included, for example, in database 104 of Fig. 1. The referral database may include information such as names, locations, specialties, expertise, affiliations, services provided, methods of payment, policies (e.g., privacy policies) etc. In another embodiment, the web site could refer users to on-line counselors.

Another technique for developing trust is to provide tools, via the web site, that are useful and valuable. Such tools may include, for example, assessment tools for assessing diseases, medical conditions, etc. Another tool may allow visitors to the web site to interpret genetic information in the context of a family history. Such a tool may be in the form of, for example, a workbook, and provide users with, for example, a relative risk of developing a disease or medical condition based on family history, clinical information, etc. Yet another tool may permit users to build a secure on-line medical record, providing users

with secure, but convenient access to their own medical information. Such a medical record should permit users to audit and maintain their own medical records. Additionally, users may be given the option to let selected others (e.g., their physicians) access their medical records. The medical record could also include or be linked to family history information, thus
5 increasing the value of the medical-record tool. Medical records could be included, for example, in database 105 of Fig. 1. Tools provided by the web site should be easy to use, functional, and well-maintained in order to maintain or increase trust in the web site.

Additionally, the web site may provide users with information regarding ongoing medical studies, drug studies, genetic studies, etc., and may provide information on
10 how a user can participate in such studies. The web site may provide such information via general postings viewable by all users, or provide information to selected users. For example, the information could be directed to individual users via email or web pages viewable to groups of users who have registered with the web site. In one embodiment, the web site may provide users the ability to volunteer for such studies via the web site. In
15 another embodiment, certain users may be selected for invitations based on phenotypic and/or genotypic information they previously submitted.

The informational content, on-line events, referrals, tools, provided by the web site, as well as general policies of the web site could be overseen and directed by an editorial and/or advisory board. Such a board(s) should include well-respected authorities in order to
20 add credibility and build trust in the web site. The board may include authorities in fields such as medicine, genetics, law, ethics, etc.

Computer Sub-Systems

Embodiments according to the present invention can be implemented in a
25 single application program such as a browser, or can be implemented as multiple programs in a distributed computing environment, such as a workstation, personal computer or a remote terminal in a client server relationship. Fig. 2 illustrates a representative computer system according to some embodiments of the present invention. In these embodiments, each of user computers 108, subscriber computers 110, and/or server system 102 may comprise one or
30 more of computer system 200. This diagram is merely an illustration and should not limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize other variations, modifications, and alternatives

Fig. 2 shows computer system 200 that including display device 260, display screen 230, cabinet 240, keyboard 250, scanner 260 and mouse 270. Mouse 270 and

keyboard 250 are representative "user input devices." Other examples of user input devices are a touch screen, light pen, track ball, data glove and so forth. Fig. 2 is representative of but one type of system for embodying the present invention. It will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many system types and configurations are suitable for use in conjunction with the present invention.

Mouse 270 can have one or more buttons such as buttons 280. Cabinet 240 houses familiar computer components such as disk drives, a processor, storage device, etc. Storage devices include, but are not limited to, disk drives, magnetic tape, solid state memory, bubble memory, etc. Cabinet 240 can include additional hardware such as input/output (I/O) interface cards for connecting computer system 200 to external devices, external storage, other computers or additional peripherals.

Fig. 3 is an illustration of basic subsystems in computer system 200 of Fig. 2. This diagram is merely an illustration and should not limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize other variations, modifications, and alternatives. In certain embodiments, the subsystems are interconnected via a system bus 320. Additional subsystems such as a printer, keyboard, fixed disk and others are shown. Peripherals and input/output (I/O) devices can be connected to the computer system by any number of means known in the art, such as serial port 330. For example, serial port 330 can be used to connect the computer system to a modem, which in turn connects to a wide area network such as the Internet, a mouse input device, or a scanner. The interconnection via system bus 320 allows central processor 305 to communicate with each subsystem and to control the execution of instructions from system memory 310 or the fixed disk, as well as the exchange of information between subsystems. Other arrangements of subsystems and interconnections are readily achievable by those of ordinary skill in the art. System memory 310, and the fixed disk are examples of tangible media for storage of computer programs, other types of tangible media include floppy disks, removable hard disks, optical storage media such as CD-ROMS and bar codes, and semiconductor memories such as flash memory, read-only-memories (ROM), and battery backed memory.

30 Information Flow in System

Fig. 4 illustrates a system in which the present invention may be embodied, and illustrates the flow of information in the system. In the illustrated system, a remote user's computer 401 has a web browsing application or the like resident thereon and a server system 407 has a web server application or the like resident thereon. The user's computer 401

includes a communications link for communicating with the host computer 407 either directly or via a wide area network 410. The user's computer 401 and the communications link may be of types similar to user computers 108 and their corresponding communications links as discussed with respect to Fig. 1. Similar to the server system 102 of Fig. 1, server system 407
5 may comprise one or more computers of a type suitable for hosting a web site. Wide area network 410 may be the Internet.

It is understood that a user's computer having a web browsing application (or the like) resident thereon or a host computer having a web server application (or the like) resident thereon or other apparatus configured to execute program code embodied within
10 computer usable media, may operate as means for performing the various functions and carries out the methods of the various operations of the present invention.

Server system 407 includes a database, similar to database 104 described with respect to Fig. 1, that stores web pages, forms, questionnaires, and the like. Server system 407 disseminates information to computers, such as user's computer 401. In some
15 embodiments, server system 407 disseminates such information via the wide area network 410. In other embodiments, server system 407 may disseminate such information via direct communication links as described above.

The server system 407 is coupled to various databases 415 and 416. The databases 415 and 416 may be of types similar to those discussed with respect to databases
20 104 and 105 of Fig. 1. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, phenotypic data is stored in database 416 and genotypic data is stored in database 415. Databases 415 and 416 may be one database or separate databases. Additionally, the database included in server system 407, described above, that stores web pages, forms, questionnaires, and the like, may include
25 databases 415 and 416. In one embodiment, the database 415 and/or database 416 are secured databases to protect the highly sensitive phenotypic and genotypic information of individuals. In another embodiment, database 415 and/or database 416 are not accessible from the wide area network 410.

System 400 may further include one or more general internet portals 419 as well as one or more healthcare internet portals 420. It is to be understood that, in some
30 embodiments, the wide area network 410 need not be the Internet. Thus, general internet portals 419 and healthcare internet portals 420 may also be referred to as general portals and healthcare (or health) portals, respectively. One or more of the general portals 419 may comprise a first level of subject matter from a plurality of subject matter topics. One or more of the healthcare portals 420 comprises a second level of subject matter that is more specific

than the first level of subject matter, the second level of subject matter being of a plurality of medical and/or health related topics. In embodiments in which the wide area network is the Internet, general internet portals 419 may be web sites such as, for example, Yahoo, Lycos, and the like. Additionally, healthcare internet portals 420 may be web sites such as, for
5 example, WebMD, Intellihealth, Dr. Koop, Medscape, and the like.

Each of the general internet portals 419 operates one or more web sites that may provide a wide variety of generalized information and links to a wide variety of web sites that relate to more specific topics of interest. The general internet portals 419 may include monthly users. Typically, the general internet portals 419 include about one million
10 monthly users, more preferably one million to twenty million, and most preferably about one million to fifty million. In one embodiment, at last fifty million monthly users engage the site. Thus, the general internet portals 419 act to aggregate large numbers of users interested in a wide variety of topics.

Each of the healthcare internet portals 420 operates one or more web sites that
15 may provide generalized information relating to a wide variety of medical- and/or healthcare-related topics. Thus, the healthcare internet portals 420 act to aggregate large numbers of users interested in medical- and/or healthcare-related topics.

System 400 may further include one or more subscriber computers 425, which may be of type similar to that of subscriber computers 110 described with respect to Fig. 1.
20 Subscriber computers 425 may be coupled to database 415 and/or database 416 either directly or indirectly, e.g., via server system 407 and/or the Internet 410. Subscriber computers 425 may provide access to information contained in database 415 and/or database 416. In some embodiments, subscriber computers 425 are not provided direct access to databases 415 and 416. Rather, subscriber computers 425 may only access aggregate information in order to
25 protect the sensitive phenotypic and genotypic information of individuals. In other embodiments, subscriber computers 425 may be provided access to an individual's information in database 415 and/or database 416 upon prior approval by the individual. Subscriber computers 425 may be operated by physicians, pharmaceutical firms, diagnostic firms, academic centers, public/government agencies, or the like.

30

Populating the Database

Fig. 5 is a simplified flow diagram illustrating an embodiment of a method according to the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize

many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 5 may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like, but for clarity of explanation, the flow illustrated in Fig. 5 will be discussed only with reference to Fig. 1.

5 In a step 502, users are attracted to a web site. The web site may be maintained by a server system such as server system 102 of Fig. 1. The web site is a vehicle for inviting large numbers of persons from numerous geographical regions, ethnic backgrounds, etc. to provide phenotypic and genotypic data. Such phenotypic and genotypic data is then used to populate a database or databases such as database 105 of Fig. 1.

10 In one embodiment, the web site provides information relating to genetics, diseases, medical conditions, diseases/medical conditions with a link to genetics, and the like. Persons may be attracted to the web site directly by, for example, registering the web site with one or more search engines. For instance, a person interested in obtaining information on a genetic link to a disease could search on the term "genetics" with an internet search
15 engine provided by a general internet portal (e.g., 401 of Fig. 4). If the web site was registered with the search engine, the search engine would return the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the web site, a link to the web site, etc. to the person. Thus, the probability that the person would visit the web site would be increased.

 Additionally, persons may be attracted to the web site via other web sites. For
20 example, links to the web site and information about the web site may be provided on a healthcare internet portal (e.g., 420 of Fig. 4). Thus, a visitor to a healthcare internet portal might see the link and visit the web site. In some embodiments, valuable informational content attributed to the web site may be provided to the healthcare internet portal for posting. A visitor to the healthcare internet portal may appreciate the value of the
25 informational content and be motivated to visit the web site to obtain more such valuable information. Thus, the probability that persons will visit the web site is increased.

 The web site is configured to create trusted relationships with visitors to the web site in a step 504. Trusted relationships may be developed over time and interaction with the web site, and the level of trust is a continuum. A trusted relationship may be
30 manifested by, for example, repeated visits to the web site, increasing amounts of time spent interacting with the web site, submission of information to the web site, etc.

 In a step 506, users are invited to submit phenotypic information to the server system 102. In one embodiment, a link to a questionnaire is provided on the web site. The questionnaire may query a user on their medical history. As a user's trust of the web site

increases and/or if the user's interest is strong enough, the user may access the link to the questionnaire. In another embodiment, if the user has registered with the web site and provided their email address, the web server may email to the user a link to the questionnaire after the web server determines a level of trust has been achieved. The web server may
5 determine a level of trust by, for example, determining a number of times the user has visited the web site, determining a number of times the user has logged onto the web site, etc. Again, the user may access the link to the questionnaire if the user's trust and/or interest strong. Upon completing the questionnaire, the information is transmitted from the user computer 108 to the server system 102 via the Internet 106.

10 The queries on the questionnaire can include, but are not limited to, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, native language, and diseases and conditions (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, asthma, autism, breast cancer, cardiac arrest, colon cancer, coronary heart disease, Crohn's disease, Diabetes (type I), Diabetes (type II), Eating Disorders (e.g., bulimia, anorexia nervosa), epilepsy, hyperthyroidism, hearing loss, long QT syndrome, lupus, migraine,
15 multiple sclerosis, obesity, Parkinson's disease, prostate cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, ventricular tachycardia and scleredema, osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel disease, melanoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, etc.) that the user or user's blood relatives, (mother, father, daughter, uncle, and the like) have been diagnosed by a physician. The queries can also include entries for such items as blood pressure, cholesterol levels,
20 medications, sensitivities to medications, history of drug or alcohol abuse, trauma, weight, and surgical procedures (e.g., heart surgery, kidney removal, gall bladder removal, and the like).

 Once received by the server system 102, the information can be used to populate a database (step 508), such as database 105 of Fig. 1. Users may be invited to
25 submit additional phenotypic information, and such additional invitations may be made after trust has increased. Thus, steps 504, 506, and 508 may each be iteratively applied one or more times, as will be described subsequently.

 In a step 510, users may be invited to submit a biological sample. The biological sample may be a blood sample, a skin sample, a hair sample, a cheek scraping, a
30 saliva sample, a urine sample, a stool sample, a biopsy, etc. A submitted biological sample may be analyzed for phenotypic as well as genotypic information (step 512), and such phenotypic and genotypic may be used to populate the database (step 514). In one embodiment, an invitation to submit a biological sample is provided on the web site. In another embodiment, if the user has registered with the web site and provided an email

address, the user may be invited to submit a biological sample via email. Similarly, the user may be invited via a phone call, fax, letter, etc. Invitations may be provided generally to users, or, as will be described subsequently, users may be selected according to various criteria for individual invitations. As a user's trust of the web site increases and/or if the user's interest is strong enough, the user may accept the invitation. Upon accepting the invitation, the user may be provided with instructions on how to submit the biological sample. Such instructions may be provided via the web site, email, phone, fax, letter, etc. As a user's trust of the web site increases and/or if the user's interest is strong enough, the user may submit the biological sample. In another embodiment, instructions for submitting a biological sample may be generally provided on the web site, generally emailed to registered users, etc.

After the phenotypic and genotypic data derived from the biological sample has been input into the database, users may be invited to submit additional phenotypic information, and such additional invitations may be made after trust has increased. For example, the phenotypic and genotypic data may be analyzed, and, based on that analysis, the user may be invited to submit additional phenotypic data. Thus, steps 506 and 508 may each again be iteratively applied one or more times.

Thus, the information submitted (or derived from submitted biological samples) of many individual users can be used to populate the database. The database can be mined (in a way that protects individuals' identities) by pharmaceutical companies, diagnostic companies, academic institutions, public/government agencies, or the like. Additionally, the data can be accessed, analyzed, and/or augmented by physicians, health care providers, or the like. These third parties may have access to the database via a subscriber computer 110, or the like.

Fig. 6 is a simplified flow diagram illustrating another embodiment of a method according to the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 6 may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like, but for clarity of explanation, the flow illustrated in Fig. 6 will be discussed only with reference to Fig. 1.

In a step 602, a client device is provided and is connected to a patient-aggregating server through a world wide network via a portal, or a search engine, or browsing, or other techniques. The client device may be a device such as user computer 108,

and the patient aggregating server may be a server system such as server system 102. The world wide network of computers may be the Internet 106, and the portal may be a general internet portal, a healthcare internet portal, or the like.

In one embodiment, the patient aggregating server includes sub-sites defined by phenotypic characteristics. Such characteristics may include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, asthma, autism, breast cancer, cardiac arrest, colon cancer, coronary heart disease, Crohn's disease, Diabetes (type I), Diabetes (type II), Eating Disorders (e.g., bulimia, anorexia nervosa), epilepsy, hyperthyroidism, hearing loss, long QT syndrome, lupus, migraine, multiple sclerosis, obesity, Parkinson's disease, prostate cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, ventricular tachycardia and scleredema, baldness, atrophy, osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel disease, melanoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, etc. These sub-sites may comprise a web site, as described previously, organized around various phenotypic characteristics.

In a step 604, a user selects via an input device (e.g., a mouse) one or more of the phenotypic characteristics, which comprises a plurality of web pages. In one embodiment, a web page served by the patient aggregating server provides buttons, links, a pull-down menu, or the like, so that a user can select a phenotypic characteristic of interest. Additionally, the patient aggregating server provides, for each phenotypic characteristic, a plurality of web pages that provide (or provide links to) one or more of information (e.g., articles, educational materials, etc.), message boards, on-line events, referral services, on-line counseling, tools, etc., related to the particular phenotypic characteristic.

Upon selecting one of the phenotypic characteristics, the patient aggregating server prompts a web page directed to the phenotype characteristic comprising an attribute or branding qualities that has trust and goodwill associated with the phenotype characteristic (step 606). For example, the corresponding web pages of each phenotypic characteristic may be configured to include any of the techniques previously described for creating trust and goodwill.

In a step 608, a privacy statement is prompted to create goodwill and trust between the user and the web site. In one embodiment, a link to the privacy statement is included on many of the web pages served by the patient aggregating server so that a user can readily access the statement.

In a step 610, a business concept is prompted to create further goodwill and trust between the user and the web site. For example, a web page may describe what will be done with information submitted by users (or derived from biological samples submitted by

users), who will have access to the information, the revenue sources of operators of the web site, the database, etc.

In a step 612, a registration form with a plurality of fields for input of user information may optionally be prompted. In one embodiment, a registration button, link, etc. is provided on many of the web pages, and the registration form is prompted upon the user selecting the registration button. Additionally, the registration form may be prompted in response to a use attempting navigate to certain parts of the web site.

In a step 614, the user information may be entered into the registration form using the client device. The registration form may, for example, prompt the user for any of the following: a name, address, phone number, e-mail address, etc. Upon completing the form, the user information is transmitted from the client device to the server in a step 616. In a step 618, a plurality of the user information is maintained in an aggregate form without disclosing the name of any one of the users to a third party. For example, the information may be maintained in a database such as database 105.

In one aspect, once trust has been created between the user and the web site, in a step 620, the patient aggregating server prompts a request for a biological sample from the user. The request may be in the form of a web page, email, etc. Alternatively, the request may be in the form of a letter, phone call, etc.

If sufficient trust of the web site has built up and/or if the user's interest is strong enough, the user fills in the request form in a step 622. If the request form was received by the user in an electronic form (e.g., web page, email, etc.), the user may fill in the form using the client device. If the request form was received in a written form (e.g., mail, fax, etc.), the user may fill in the form by hand. If the request form was received in a verbal form, for example, via a phone call, the user may fill in the form by verbally responding to questions posed.

After the request form has been completed, the request form is transferred from the client to the server device in a step 624. If the request form was received by the user

converted into electronic form (e.g., voice recognition device). Alternatively, a person communicating with the user may write the user's answers onto a form, enter the responses using a computer device, etc., and, subsequently, the responses on the form are transferred to the server.

5 In a step 626, receipt of request form is acknowledged to client device. For example, the server may send an acknowledgment email to the client device. Then, in a step 628, an appointment or sampling is scheduled for the user and the schedule is transmitted to the user. For example, the web site may provide a list of locations (e.g., a clinic, hospital, laboratory, etc.) at which the user can submit the biological sample. The web site may also
10 permit the user to schedule an appointment at one of the locations. Alternatively, the web site may provide the user with a link to a web site of one of the locations, a telephone number, an email, etc. by which the user can schedule an appointment directly with the location.

 Additionally, the user may be given the option of arranging for submitting the sample at the user's home or office. For example, the web site may permit the user to
15 schedule a visit to the user's home or office from a nurse, technician, or the like to take the user's sample. Also, the web site may include a link, telephone number, email, etc. of a third party so that the user can schedule such a visit directly with the third party. Moreover, the web site may allow user to order material for submitting the biological sample on his/her own. For example, the user may be provided with packing materials in which to ship a
20 biological sample.

 In a step 630, the sample is collected from the user and is stored with the user information directed to phenotype information. As will be described subsequently, the biological sample may be analyzed and phenotypic and genotypic information may be extracted in any number of ways well known to those skilled in the art. The information may
25 then be stored in a database, such as database 105. Additionally, the extracted information may be stored with other phenotypic information provided by the user prior to or after the submission of the biological sample.

 At any of the above steps, the web site may provide an incentive to the user in order to increase interest in submitting a sample. For example, the web site may offer a
30 chance to win a monetary award, offer frequent flier miles, free or discounted treatment, free or discounted report providing an analysis of their submission, free or discounted genealogical information based on their submission, etc.

 The above steps may be repeated for numerous users. Thus, a large, diverse, and valuable database of phenotypic and genotypic information may be created.

Figs. 7A and 7B are a simplified flow diagram illustrating yet another embodiment of a method according to the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow
5 illustrated in Figs. 7A and 7B may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like, but for clarity of explanation, the flow illustrated in Figs. 7A and 7B will be discussed only with reference to Fig. 1.

In a step 701, server system 102 prompts a user, via user computer 108 and the Internet 106, to login to a secured area of a web site. The login process may occur in any
10 number of well known ways. For example, the user may be asked to enter a previously established login name and a previously established password. In order for a user to obtain a login name and password, the user may optionally be required to formally agree to terms and conditions of the web site. For example, the terms and conditions may provide that web site may store submitted information, including information on medical history, medications, and
15 family's medical history. Also, the terms and conditions may provide that the user may revoke this consent and request that submitted information may be removed at any time in order to promote trust in the web site.

In a step 703, the user is prompted to fill out a general medical questionnaire form on the web site. The queries on the questionnaire can include, but are not limited to, the
20 queries described with respect to step 506 of Fig. 5.

Once completed, the general medical questionnaire form is transmitted to the server system 102 in a manner well known in the art. In a step 704, the information submitted with the completed general medical questionnaire form is stored in a database, such as database 105.

25 In a step 705, the information transmitted in the completed general medical questionnaire form is analyzed to determine whether to invite the user to submit a biological sample or whether to obtain further information from the user before making a decision to invite. In some embodiments, persons having a particular disease or condition are identified by using an algorithm or filter that analyzes the responses of the received general medical
30 questionnaires to determine whether a particular user meets particular criteria or a closeness-of-fit with predetermined parameters. Based on the analysis, if it is determined that further information from the user is desired, the method proceeds to step 707. Otherwise, the user is not invited to participate. In some embodiments, users may be invited to participate regardless of whether further information is desired from the user. In other embodiments, all

users or some subset of users completing a general medical questionnaire are invited to participate regardless of the answers provided in the general medical questionnaire form.

In step 707, the user is prompted to fill out a detailed medical questionnaire form on the web site. A completed detailed medical questionnaire form is transmitted to the web site server in a manner well known in the art. For example, the detailed questionnaire may ask for information that is pertinent to the further classification of the user in database by querying about the specific disease(s) indicated in the general questionnaire. These additional queries of the user can also include, without limitation, asking the user to indicate if they are under a physician's care for a particular disease and if they are currently taking medications used to control or treat the indicated disease or condition. For example, users that are in generally good health, except for the existence of high blood pressure may be asked to provide more detailed information that is relevant to cardiac disease in order to identify populations of the users that could benefit from new pharmaceuticals targeting high blood pressure, and/or could benefit from information or enrollment in a clinical trial on high blood pressure. Also, for example, users that are suffering (or are likely to suffer) from asthma, may be asked to provide further information that is relevant to asthma. In the case of asthma, relevant queries could include questions or entries for smoking, wheezing, birth weight, coughing, short of breath, hay fever, allergic, skin test to test for allergies, results of a breathing test for asthma (e.g., the FEV1 - the first expiratory volume), other lung problems, or whether the user is currently taking any medication such as Albuterol, Proventil, Ventolin, Serevent, Theo-dur, Unidur, Slo-bid, Intal, Tilade, Singulair, Accolate, Zyflo, Beclovent, Vanceril, Aerobid, Pulmicort, Flovent, Azmacort.

Once completed, the detailed questionnaire form is transmitted to the server system 102 in a manner well known in the art. In a step 708, the information submitted with the completed general medical questionnaire form is stored in a database, such as database 105.

In a step 709, the information transmitted in the completed detailed medical questionnaire form is analyzed. In one embodiment, the information is analyzed to determine whether or not to invite the user to submit a biological sample. In another embodiment, the information is further analyzed to determine whether additional information is needed before making a decision. If so, the method reverts back to step 707 where the user is prompted to fill out another detailed medical questionnaire form on the web site.

In yet another embodiment, the information may be analyzed to determine whether answers to the questionnaires are likely to be incorrect, either intentionally or

unintentionally. For example, an algorithm may analyze and compare information obtained via a detailed questionnaire with information obtained via the general medical questionnaire and/or other detailed medical questionnaires to determine the accuracy of the submitted information. Based upon the determined accuracy, the user may not be invited to submit a
5 biological sample, for example, if it is likely that answers on the questionnaire are incorrect. If it is determined to invite the user to participate, the method proceeds to step 711.

In some embodiments, all users or some subset of users completing a detailed medical questionnaire are invited to participate regardless of the answers provided in the detailed medical questionnaire form.

10 In step 711, the user is formally invited to participate. The invitation may take the form of a phone call, mail, email, or the like. In one embodiment, the invitation may direct the user to proceed to a secured area of the web site, using the user's login name and password. In another embodiment, the user may be asked to establish another login name and/or password to obtain access to the secured area of the web site.

15 Referring now to Fig. 7B, in a step 713, an informed consent of the user is obtained before the user may participate. In one embodiment, the secured area of the web site may provide instructions to the user for executing an informed consent form. Additionally, the web site may provide an informed consent form for preview by the user. In one embodiment, the user may be required to execute the informed consent form in the
20 presence of a person. The person may be a representative or agent of the database operator. In another embodiment, the person may be a third party (e.g., a notary public). The person may attempt to verify the identity of the user. Additionally, the person may attempt to verify that the user is adequately informed. In another embodiment, the user may execute the informed consent form electronically via, for example, a digital signature, encryption, or the
25 like. In this embodiment, a person as described above may communicate with the user via telephone, email, internet, and the like. In yet another embodiment, the user may execute the informed consent form not in the presence of, or without verification by, the person described above.

In a step 715, a biological sample is obtained from the user. The user may be
30 instructed to go to a specific location. Also, the user may be given the option of arranging for submitting the sample at the user's home or office. The web site may include a list of sample submission options, locations, phone numbers, instructions, and the like. Additionally, the user may obtain the sample him/herself and then transport the sample to a location.

In a step 717, the biological sample is analyzed using any one of numerous methods known in the art. In a step 719, the information obtained from the analysis is used to populate a database, such as database 105.

5 Figs. 8A and 8B are a simplified flow diagram illustrating yet another embodiment of a method according to the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Figs. 8A and 8B may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like, but for clarity of explanation, the
10 flow illustrated in Figs. 8A and 8B will be discussed only with reference to Fig. 1.

In a step 742, a client device is provided and is connected to a web site hosted by a server through a world wide network using a URL of the web site, or a bookmark, or via a portal or a search engine, or browsing, or other techniques. The client device may be a device such as user computer 108, and the server may be a server system such as server
15 system 102. The world wide network of computers may be the Internet 106, and the portal may be a general internet portal, a healthcare internet portal, or the like.

In a step 744, the server prompts a web page that provides general information describing a process for volunteering to participate in a genetic study that may include submitting a DNA sample and asks whether the user is interested in volunteering. In other
20 embodiments, the study need not be a genetic study. For example, the study could be a medical study that may or may not involve genetics. Additionally, the web page may describe a process for volunteering in an ongoing project that may include many different future studies not yet known. Moreover, the study may include submitting a biological sample from which genetic information may or may not be derived. For example, phenotypic
25 information may be derived from the biological sample, in addition to, or rather than, genetic information.

In a step 746, a user may select via an input device to proceed. For example, the web page of step 744 may include a link, button, or the like, that the user may select if the user is interested in volunteering. If the user selects to proceed, then the server prompts a
30 registration form in a step 748. In a step 750, the user enters user information into the registration form to establish a login and password for permitting access to a secured area of the web site. The user information may include a name, year of birth, zip code, an e-mail address, a login name, a login password, etc. In other embodiments, the server may establish

and provided to the user a login name and/or login password. In a step 752, the user information is transmitted from the client device to the server.

In a step 754, the server prompts a terms and conditions of the web site form. The form may include buttons, links, etc. that permit the user to accept or decline the terms and conditions. In a step 756, the user selects via an input device to formally agree with the terms and conditions of the web site. For example, the user may select the corresponding button, link, or the like, on the form.

In a step 758, the server prompts a terms and conditions of the genetic study (or medical study, etc) form. The form may include buttons, links, etc. that permit the user to accept or decline the terms and conditions. In a step 760, the user selects via an input device to formally agree with the terms and conditions of the genetic study, medical study, etc. For example, the user may select the corresponding button, link, or the like, on the form.

In a step 762, the server prompts a general medical questionnaire form. The questionnaire may include queries such as those described with respect to step 506 of Fig. 5. In a step 764, the user enters information into the general medical questionnaire form via an input device. Then, in a step 766, the user information entered into the general medical questionnaire form is transmitted from the client to the server.

In a step 768, the server optionally prompts a detailed medical questionnaire form based on an analysis of the transmitted user information entered into the general medical questionnaire form. Prompting of a detailed medical questionnaire form may be similar to step 707 discussed with respect to Fig. 7A.

In a step 770, the user enters the user information into the detailed medical questionnaire form via an input device. Next, in a step 772, the user information entered into the form is transmitted from the client device to the server.

In a step 774, the user information associated with the general medical questionnaire form and, if completed, the detailed medical questionnaire form is analyzed. The analysis may be in a manner as described with respect to steps 705 and 709 of Fig. 7A. Based upon the analysis of the questionnaire forms, users are formerly invited to submit a biological sample and the users are directed to a secured area of the web site, in a step 776. The users may be invited, for example, by a web page the next time they log into the web site, by e-mail, mail, telephone call, etc. The invited users may be directed to the secured area of the web site by providing them with a link, http address, etc. In some embodiments, the user may be given, or requested to establish, an additional login name and/or password to permit them access to the secured area.

In a step 778, the client device is connected to a login web page for logging into the secured area of the web site. For example, the user may select the link, type in the http address, etc. provided in step 776, and be connected to the login web page. Next, in step 780, the user logs into the secured area of the web site. The user may login with the login name and password established in step 750. Alternatively, if the user established a login name and password in step 776, the user may login with the login name and password established in step 776.

In a step 782, the server prompts a web page that provides a link to a consent form for preview by the user. In a step 784, the server prompts a web page that explains options for submission of the biological sample. The biological sample may be a blood sample, saliva sample, hair sample, and the like. The user may be given a list of locations (e.g., clinics, laboratories, etc.) at which the sample may be taken. Also, the user may be given the option of arranging for submitting the sample at the user's home or office. The web site may include a list of sample submission options, locations, phone numbers, instructions, and the like. Additionally, the user may obtain the sample him/herself and then transport the sample to a location.

In a step 786, the server prompts a web page that lists a phone number that user may call to set up appointment for submission of biological sample. This web page may be the same as the web page described with respect to step 784.

In a step 788, an informed consent form executed by the user is obtained. The informed consent may be executed in a manner as described with respect to step 713 of Fig. 7B.

After the biological sample is received from the user, the server, in a step 790, prompts an e-mail to the user thanking user and including specific instructions on how user can rescind the informed consent agreement and request that the biological sample be destroyed and data derived from the biological sample be deleted from the database. In other embodiments, rather than e-mail, the user may be thanked via a phone call, mail, etc.

In a step 792, the biological sample is analyzed, and data derived from the sample (e.g., phenotypic and/or genetic) is stored in the database.

One skilled in the art will recognize many variations, alternatives, and modifications to the above-described steps. For example, the user may be required to agree to the terms and conditions of the web site (described with respect to steps 754 and 756) in order to register with the web site (described with respect to steps 748, 750, and 752). Additionally, and similar to steps 754 and 756, the user may be prompted with a privacy

policy form and be required to formally agree with the privacy policy of the web site and or the genetic (or medical, etc.) study. Moreover, the user may be required to agree to the privacy policy in order to register with the web site (described with respect to steps 748, 750, and 752).

5

Analyzing the Biological Samples

Fig. 9 is a simplified flow diagram 800 for analyzing a biological sample from a user according to another aspect of the present invention. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill
10 in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications.

In certain aspects of the present invention, users provide a biological sample for analysis. The analysis can then be used to populate a database, such as database 105 of Fig. 1, with phenotypic and/or genotypic information associated with the user. The information in the database related to the user may be referred to as the user's profile. The
15 profile may include information submitted by the user as described previously.

An individual's biological sample can include, but is not limited to, blood, serum, saliva, a cheek scraping, cells, hair, skin, biopsy material (e.g., of a tumor, organ, tissue, and the like), urine, stool, and the like. In certain aspects, the biological sample is analyzed for the presence and nature (e.g., chemical structure) of a variety of biomolecules
20 (e.g., proteins, peptides, carbohydrates, cholesterol, RNA, DNA, nucleic acids, mitochondria DNA, and the like). Of particular interest are biomolecules that are important markers or indicators for disease diagnosis or prognosis. Biomolecules will typically be analyzed to provide phenotypic or genetic information through biochemical assays.

In certain embodiments, the process of analyzing the sample begins with
25 registration 810. Registration 810 embodies the process of receiving a biological sample such as blood, or DNA sample(s), in an individual tube with an external sample ID, either in the form of a barcode or another annotation (handwritten, typed, and the like) attached to the individual tube. This ID is entered into a database and the sample is associated with other information (disease status, drug therapy, phenotype, behavior, family history, and the like)
30 that is received concurrently or has already been received in an electronic format and is entered into a database. Preferably, an internal barcode ID is attached to each sample 812 after the sample is entered into the database. The registration step is typically achieved at a computer workstation with a barcode reader and a barcode printer, and preferably, in a networked environment.

In this embodiment, analysis then proceeds to the next step or the translation step 820. Translation 820 is the step whereby an individual sample, such as blood or DNA, is added to an array of multiple samples, e.g., an array of up to 96 samples, in an 8 x 12 array. This "plate" of samples is then given a unique ID, whereby any single sample is then
5 associated with both the plate and a particular coordinate within the plate (e.g., well B3). This can be achieved automatically such as by a Hamilton AT2 robot 325 integrated with a barcode reader.

Extraction 830 is typically the next step in polymorphic profile determination. Extraction 830 is the step whereby reagents are added to the blood samples to disrupt the
10 cells, and remove the proteins, sugars, salts, RNA, and the like. The resulting product is purified DNA. In certain instances, the sample received in the registration step 810 is already purified DNA, instead of a raw sample (e.g., blood sample), thus the extraction step 830 is omitted. In a preferred embodiment, the extraction step 830 is done automatically using robotic armature such as with a Hamilton 4200 MPH-8 robot 835 for reagent addition steps,
15 an oven for incubation steps 833, and a centrifuge for purification steps 837.

In certain aspects, the next step in the analysis is a quantitation step 840. In this process step, the concentration and purity of DNA for a particular sample is measured. This can be achieved by a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, absorbance at 260 and 280 nm or by fluorescence measurement of DNA-binding dyes. Quantitation can be
20 accomplished using various analytical instrumentation such as a spectrophotometer (for absorbance readings) or a fluorometer 845 (for fluorescence readings).

Following quantitation 840, in certain aspects, the next step is normalization 850. In the normalization step 850, samples are diluted with a buffer to a standard concentration. After the extraction process, the samples have various concentrations, often
25 between the range of 5-40 ng/L. Samples will all be normalized to a concentration of approximately 10 ng/L (+/-20%), except for samples below a threshold, which will be re-queued to repeat the above process. This step can be done on a Packard Multiprobe robot 855. Thereafter, the genomic DNA sample 856 is placed in a freezer 857 to ensure sample stability. The presence or absence of various alleles predisposing an individual to a disease is
30 determined. Results of these tests and interpretive information can be returned to a health care provider for communication to the tested individual, to the individual directly, and/or used to augment the user's profile in the database. Diagnostic laboratories can perform such diagnoses, or, alternatively, diagnostic kits are manufactured and sold to health care providers or to private individuals for self-diagnosis.

A) Phenotypic Assays of Biological Samples:

A biological sample can be assayed for a variety of phenotypic characteristics and disease indicators. For example, blood can be analyzed for hemoglobin content, glycosylated hemoglobin (a diabetes marker), total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, white blood cell count, blood urea nitrogen, alkaline phosphatase, serum creatine, white blood cell make-up (e.g., T-cell content, macrophage content, and the like), bilirubin, SGOT(AST) (serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase), SGPT (ALT) (serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase), hematocrit, red blood cell count, albumin, total protein, glucose, calcium, inorganic phosphate, potassium, sodium, uric acid, and the presence of antibodies against a particular protein (e.g., anti-HIV antibodies, anti-gp120 antibodies, and the like). Urine can be analyzed for a variety of parameters, including, but not limited to, specific gravity, pH, glucose, total protein, hemoglobin, and the presence of a particular protein. If the biological sample is a biopsy from a tumor, then the tumor can be analyzed for the presence of cells whose morphology or biomolecule makeup (e.g., BRCA1 for breast cancer) is consistent with a metastatic or cancerous state. Those of skill in the art will recognized a plethora of clinical markers and biomolecules and methods for determining their presence and content. In addition, the biological sample can be analyzed for the presence, identity, or nature of an infective entity (e.g., bacteria, virus, prion, fungus, parasite, and the like).

A biological sample can be analyzed using methods and assays that are known in the art. Examples of methods include, but are not limited to, mass spectrometry, immunoassays, radiometric assays, electrochemical assays, spectrophotometric assays, chromatographic assays, and the like. In some embodiments of the invention, methods that permit high-throughput analysis such as solid phase assays (e.g., analytical reagents immobilized on a solid surface or substrate, and the like), immunoassays and enzymatic assays are used to analyze the biological samples.

The results of such assays can be embodied in a data set and entered or transmitted to the database. In certain aspects, data is collected from a temporal series of samples used to construct a temporal data profile of parameters being assayed (e.g., total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and the like) in order to detect changes over time that may be relevant to the classification of the user in a particular subpopulation.

In some cases, the determination of the structure of a biomolecule's phenotype can provide information as to the genotype. For example, it may be possible through immunoassays or protein characterization (e.g., mass spectrometry, amino acid sequencing,

and the like) to infer what the genetic makeup was that gave rise to that particular protein sequence.

The data resulting from a phenotypic assay of an individual can be aggregated with the results of phenotypic assays from other individuals. In some embodiments, the phenotypic assay data can be used to further populate the user's profile database.

B.) Genotype Assays of Biological Samples:

The genotype of a user can be determined from a biological sample through the analysis of the user's nucleic acids. In some embodiments, the genotype of an infective entity (e.g., bacteria, virus, prion, fungus, parasite, and the like) in a biological sample (e.g., from a subject infected with a pathogenic virus) can also be assayed. The analysis of a user's genotype and their genetic polymorphisms can be critical in the diagnosis and/or treatment of a disease and for the discovery of previously unknown genes or gene defects that give rise to a particular pathology.

Genetic polymorphisms such as restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs), short tandem repeats (STRs), variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs), and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are known in the art. These polymorphism can give rise to defects in the expression or function of a gene and its related product which can contribute in whole, or in part, to the manifestation of a disease, syndrome or condition. There are many SNP's that are known in the art (see Table I in WO 93/452,633) and many are available on the worldwide web. For example as of August 21, 2000, the SNP consortium, had 296,990 SNPs mapped to the human genome (see <http://snp.cshl.org/> and <http://snp.cshl.org/db/snp/map>).

In some cases diseases or conditions already have genetic markers or defects in particular genes/loci that have been implicated, at least in part, in giving rise to the disease or condition (see Table I in WO 93/452,633). In the case of breast cancer, for example, variations in genes such as BRCA1 and BRCA2 have been implicated as important predictors of the risk of contracting breast cancer. For diabetes, polymorphisms in genes such as insulin, the insulin receptor, NIDDM1, NIDDM2, NIDDM3, HNF4A, GLUT4, NEUROD1, MAPK8IP1 (Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase 8-Interacting Protein 1), and mitochondrial tRNA-Leu have been shown to be important components for the manifestation of the disease. For Long QT syndrome, genetic variations in genes for KVLQT1 (LQT1), HERG (LQT2), SCN5A (LQT3), LQT4, KCNE1 (LQT5), and KCNE2 (LQT6) have been thought to be important diagnostic indicators. Also, variations in genes for presenilin 1, presenilin 2, and

beta amyloid precursor have been linked to the early-onset of Alzheimer's disease. Other variations in genes such as apo lipoprotein E and alpha-2 macroglobulin have been thought to be linked to late-onset Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, genetic variations in the APC (Adenomatous Polyposis of the Colon) gene have been implicated in the manifestation of
5 familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), an inherited form of colorectal cancer. Subjects suffering from another form of inherited form of colorectal cancer, non-polyposis colon cancer (HNPCC) have exhibited genetic polymorphisms in genes such as hMSH2, hMLH1, hPMS1, and hPMS2. The foregoing is not an exhaustive list of diseases and conditions and examples of genes and loci that are important for the diagnosis and prediction of developing
10 the associated pathologies. Those of skill in the art will recognize a wide variety of other diseases and conditions as well as genetic variations that are thought to give rise to a particular disease(s).

Assays for analyzing genetic polymorphisms and analyzing nucleic acid sequences are well known in the art (see e.g., USSN 09/452,633 filed December 1, 1999 and
15 Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Ausubel et al., eds., 1994)). In general, these assays involve contacting a nucleic acid with a biochemical reagent(s) to produce a signal that renders information about the structure of the nucleic acid. Methods such as DNA sequencing, gel electrophoresis, PCR, RT-PCR, amplification methods, gene chips, and the like, can be used alone or in combination to provide genetic information. In some
20 embodiments of the invention, methods that permit high-throughput analysis such as nucleic acid amplification methods (e.g., PCR, RT-PCR, and the like), gene chips, protein chips, immunoassays and enzymatic assays.

The results of these genetic assays can be embodied in a data set and transmitted or entered into a database, such as database 105 of Fig. 1. Through the use of
25 algorithms and filters, links between genetic variations at one or more loci can be correlated with the incidence or prevalence of a particular disease or condition. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, links between genetic variations and disease states can be uncovered.

30 The Database

The data in the database may be classified. For example, an algorithm can be used to identify users that are in generally good health, except for the existence of high blood pressure. Such users could then be asked to provide more detailed information that is relevant to cardiac disease to identify populations of users that could benefit from new

pharmaceuticals targeting high blood pressure, and/or could benefit from information or enrollment in a clinical trial on high blood pressure. Such high blood pressure subpopulations can also be candidated for genetic studies of hypertension and cardiac disease.

5 Also, with the data included in the database, it is possible to generate comparisons and associations between phenotypic data and genotypic data, amongst phenotypic data, amongst genotypic data and any combination thereof. For example, the user information directed to the phenotype information and the information contained in the biological sample (e.g., protein levels (e.g., quantification), RNA levels, DNA variations
10 (e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms and mutations)) in the database is stored and aggregated. The aggregated information can be queried using various algorithms and useful correlations may be obtained.

 For example, correlations between a disease, medical condition, etc. and phenotypes and/or genotypes may be uncovered. Fig. 10 is a simplified flow diagram
15 illustrating a method according to yet another aspect of the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 10 may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like.

20 In a step 902, the user information directed to the phenotype information and the biological (e.g., blood sample) information in the database is aggregated. For example, users having a disease, medical condition (e.g., heart disease, asthma, etc.), etc., users having a particular gene, mutation, SNP, etc., users having a particular RNA level, protein level, hormone level, etc., can be aggregated into populations. One skilled in the art will recognize
25 many other useful ways to aggregate the database.

 In a step 904, the database is queried for a given phenotype (or a given biological trait) to correlate the biological information. For example, the database may be queried for users having asthma or having indications of asthma.

 In a step 906, the biological information or portion of the biological
30 information or any relationship to the biological information (or phenotype information) related to each other for the given phenotype (or given biological information) is identified. For instance, it may be possible to find correlations between phenotypes and genotypes of certain individuals. As is known to those skilled in the art, many different algorithms may be used to uncover such correlations. Such algorithms include, but are not limited to, general

liner models, non-linear regressions, analysis of variance, fuzzy logic, neural networks, maximum likelihood techniques, contingency table analysis or tests, commercial algorithms and statistics. It is possible to find useful patterns between the user's profile directed to the phenotype information with the information contained in the biological sample (e.g., protein levels, RNA level variations, DNA variations) to identify trends, patterns, linkages, associations, sub-groups, in the data. Moreover, through such techniques as genetic linkage analysis, chromosome walking, SNP mapping, polymorphism mapping, and the like, it is possible to determine what genetic variations in a user's genome gives rise to a particular disease or condition.

10 Steps 902-906 may repeated for other phenotypes (or other biological information).

Fig. 11A is a simplified flow diagram illustrating a method according to another embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 11A may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like.

In a step 1002, the user information directed to the phenotype information and the biological information in the database is aggregated. In a step 1004, the user information directed to the phenotype information is correlated with the information contained in (or derived from) the biological sample (e.g., protein levels, hormone levels, RNA level variations, DNA variations (e.g., genes, SNPs, mutations) in the database to identify trends, patterns, linkages, associations, sub-groups, etc., in the data.

In a step 1004, the database is queried for a phenotype, phenotypes, or biological information associated with a given phenotype or phenotypes, biological trait, genotype, etc. In a step 1006, the phenotype, phenotypes, or biological information associated with a given phenotype or phenotypes, biological trait, genotype, etc., are determined. For example, certain protein levels, SNPs, may be associated with heart disease. Additionally, levels of stress, eating habits, amount of exercise, etc. may also be associated with heart disease. Thus, if the database were queried for a heart disease phenotype, such associations may be determined.

In a step 1008, the phenotype, phenotypes, or biological information associated with a given phenotype or phenotypes, biological trait, genotype, etc., may be interpreted. In the example of heart disease, it

In a step 1010, suggestions may be communicated to a user on how to act upon the interpretation. The suggestions may be shown on a web page when the user logs onto the web site, emailed, mailed, communicated via phone call, sent as a report to the user's physician, sent as a report to a family member, etc. For example, if a user's profile indicates heart disease and high cholesterol levels, suggestions may include a course of treatment, how to lower cholesterol levels, etc., and may be e-mailed to the user.

In a step 1012, the user may be monitored based upon the suggestions. Such monitoring may occur via sensors, movement, questions, requests, feedback, etc. In the heart disease example, the user may be e-mailed questions from time to time regarding the user's amount of exercise. Also, the user may be requested to send periodic blood samples (or communicate results of blood sample analyses) so that cholesterol levels may be monitored.

Steps 1002-1014 may be repeated for other phenotypes, biological information, or genotypes.

Fig. 11B is a simplified flow diagram 400 for analyzing data to an embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 11B may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like.

Fig. 11B depicts an embodiment of a flow diagram that identifies correlations and association of the profiled data. The profiles from a multitude of users are stored in the various relational databases. In certain instances, the profiles include genotypic information as well. Using various algorithms, it is possible to find correlations between genotypes and phenotypes of select individuals. Correlation algorithms include, but are not limited to, general liner models, non-linear regressions, analysis of variance, fuzzy logic, neural networks, maximum likelihood techniques, contingency table analysis or tests, commercial algorithms and statistics. It is possible to find useful patterns between the user's profile directed to the phenotype information with the information contained in the biological sample (e.g., protein levels, RNA level variations, DNA variations) to identify trends, patterns, linkages, associations, sub-groups, in the data. This database can be analyzed to achieve many different objectives.

For example, if a profile(s) meets a predetermined closeness-of-fit that the user is a good candidate for a certain drug, then the information on the location and nature of clinical trials that are relevant to the user's profile is flagged. This groups is thereafter

aggregated 1038 into a population. The clinical trials are drawn from a directory of entities that carry out clinical trials (e.g., pharmaceutical companies, research institutions, government institutions, universities, physicians, and the like) who may have endorsed the web site and have passed stringent criteria for carrying out trials under GCP (good clinical practice) guidelines as well as applicable governmental (e.g., FDA, and the like), state, and federal regulations and laws. The aggregated group can then be contacted for additional study 1040.

In another example, a correlation 1036 between a genetic variation and a disease is uncovered through the analysis of the aggregated genetic and/or phenotypic database 1038. Such links can be uncovered by analyzing the genotype in relationship to the phenotypic assay or disease manifestation. Through such techniques as genetic linkage analysis, chromosome walking, SNP mapping, polymorphism mapping, and the like, it is possible to determine what genetic variations in a user's genome gives rise to a particular disease or condition. The aggregation and analysis of user's genetic and/or phenotypic profiles are especially useful in determining such links.

In yet another embodiment, candidates are selected for clinical trials through the use of algorithms that select potential clinical trial candidates through criteria embodied in an algorithm for certain genetic and or phenotypic criteria. For example, if a certain genotype is linked to a bad side effect for a particular test pharmaceutical, those individual are selected out of the clinical trial. In other embodiments, the analysis provides information on the best course of treatment for a particular aggregated group 1038 or drug regimen based on analysis of the data.

The aggregated group can be contacted for additional study or information 1040. For instance, clinical trials are conducted during the regulatory process to gain approval by a pharmaceutical regulatory agency (e.g., FDA) or after approval for marketing or further study. In an initial stage, such trials involve administering experimental drugs to humans on a small number of healthy volunteers to determine the safety, side effects, dosage levels, mechanism of action, and pharmacokinetics, and the like, of the experimental drug (e.g., Phase I trials). If the experimental drug passes the Phase I trial stage, a Phase II trial is typically conducted. A Phase II clinical study involves a larger patient population such as an aggregated group 1038, and is primarily directed at determining whether the experimental drug is effective at treating the indication(s) being analyzed in the trial. Phase II trials also involve looking at the side effects, adverse events, and safety profiles of the drug. In a Phase III study, the drug is typically tested on a larger sample group than the Phase II trial (e.g.,

hundreds to thousands of patients). Phase III trials provide a more extensive and in-depth picture of the safety, effectiveness, benefits, adverse event profile, and the like of the particular experimental drug. Post-approval trials, such as latter stage Phase III or Phase IV studies, can be used to compare one or more indices such as the safety, effectiveness, health
5 benefits, cost benefits, long-term effectiveness with another pharmaceutical used to treat the same or similar indication.

Growing/Updating the Database

With the present invention, a valuable database of phenotypic and/or
10 genotypic data can be populated. Moreover, the database can be continually grown over time, thus continually increasing its value. For instance, new users can continually and indefinitely be recruited to contribute phenotypic and/or genotypic data using, for example, the methods previously described. Additionally, recruitment of new contributors can be targeted to certain groups. For example, the queries and analyses of the questionnaires as
15 described with respect to Figs. 7A, 7B, 8A, and 8B can be used to obtain phenotypic and/or biological samples from users in a particular population of interest. For example, more data may be required from people suffering from asthma because new studies related to asthma, drugs for asthma, etc. are planned. Then, potential contributors not suffering from asthma can be screened out using general and/or detailed medical questionnaires. It is understood
20 that the above description is merely an example of targeted growth of the database. One skilled in the art will recognize many other modifications, alternatives, and equivalents.

Additionally, previous contributors can add to, correct, supplement, etc. the information they have already contributed. Fig. 12 is a simplified flow diagram illustrating a method according to another embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is used
25 herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 12 may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like.

Fig. 12 illustrates a method for adding to, correcting, supplementing, etc.
30 information already in the database. In a step, 1102, a user transmits a request to the server to see his/her corresponding information in the database. For example, the user could select a link, button, or the like on the web site for requesting to view, add to, correct, supplement, etc. their information. Similarly, the user could send an e-mail request.

In a step 1104, the user's identity is verified. For example, the user may be required to submit a user name and password previously set up or provided. Alternatively, the user may be contacted via an e-mail, letter, phone call, etc. asking the user to verify the request. Also, the user may be required to provide a digital signature.

5 Upon verifying the user's identity, the server transmits the user's corresponding information from the database to the user in a step 1106. In some embodiments, the information may be transmitted electronically to the user in, for example, a web page, e-mail, etc. In other embodiments, the information may be sent to the user via mail, courier, etc., in printed form, on a disk, CD-ROM, etc. In other embodiments of step 10 1104 and 1106, the user may be provided with a decryption key, and the information may be encrypted and then transmitted electronically to the user.

 The user may then review the information. If the user decides to add to, correct, supplement, etc. the information, the user may request to do so in a step 1108. The user could select a link, button, or the like on the web site for requesting to add to, correct, 15 supplement, etc. their information. Similarly, the user could send an e-mail request.

 In a step 1110, the server transmits a change/add request form to the user. The user completes the change/add request form and then transmits the completed change/add request form to the server in a step 1112. In some embodiments, the user's identity may again be verified. Additionally, the completed change/add form could be encrypted and/or 20 transmitted with a digital signature so that the server could verify that the change/add form came from the user.

 In one embodiment, steps 1108 and 1110 may be combined with steps 1102 and 1106. For example, in step 1106, the server could transmit the user's information within a change/add form.

25 After receiving the change/add form, the server changes the user's information in the database and/or adds the user's additional information to the database in a step 1112.

 It may become beneficial or desired to request additional information from users. For example, new medical studies, new genetic studies, new discoveries, etc. may create a demand for information that was not considered relevant in the past. Thus, it may be 30 desired to request this additional information from users who have already contributed to the database.

 Fig. 13 is a simplified flow diagram illustrating a method according to still another embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is used herein for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the art

would recognize many other variations, alternatives, and modifications. The flow illustrated in Fig. 13 may be embodied in a system such as the system 100 illustrated in Fig. 1, the system 400 illustrated in Fig. 4, or the like.

Fig. 13 illustrates a method for adding to, supplementing, etc. information already in the database. In a step 1202, users from which additional information is desired are identified. For example, the additional information may only be desired from those who have indicated that they suffer from asthma, from women, from those over 40 years of age, etc. Also, the additional information may only be desired from those whose genetic makeup includes a particular mutation, SNP, etc. Similarly, in other cases, the additional information may be desired from all contributors to the database.

After the users of interest have been identified, a request for additional information is transmitted to the identified users in a step 1204. The request may be in the form of a web page that, for example, is transmitted to the user upon the user logging into the web site. Also, the request may be e-mailed, mailed, etc., to the user. In one embodiment, the request may include a form for submitting the desired additional information. In another embodiment, the request includes a button, link, e-mail, phone number, address, etc., so that the user may indicate a willingness to submit the additional information, ask questions, refuse, etc. If the user is willing to submit the additional information, a form for submitting the desired additional information may be transmitted to the user.

In a step 1206, the user transmits the additional information to the server. For example, if the user was provided a form, the user may complete the form and then select a link, button, etc., to transmit the form to the server. Similarly, the form may be e-mailed. Alternatively, a hard copy of the form may be mailed, and the information on the form scanned, input by a person, etc. into the server. Similarly, the user could transmit the information via a phone line by speaking the information. The information could then be input into the server by voice recognition technology, input by a person, etc.

In a step 1208, the information received by the server is input into the database. In some embodiments, the identity of the user may be verified, for example, in addition to, or in conjunction with step 1206. Techniques such as those described with respect to Fig. 12 may be used, as well as others.

Similarly, the methods described with respect to Figs. 12 and 13 may be modified to obtain new biological samples from previous contributors. For example, it may be desired to perform analyses of samples that were not considered relevant, not available, etc. at the time users submitted their previous sample(s). Additionally, it may be desired to

obtain a different type of sample than was previously submitted (e.g., blood vs. hair). One skilled in the art will recognize how the methods described with respect to Figs. 12 and 13 may be modified to obtain new biological samples.

- 5 While the above is a full description of the specific embodiments, various modifications, alternative constructions and equivalents may be used. Therefore, the above description and illustrations should not be taken as limiting the scope of the present invention which is defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A method for populating a secured database with genotypic and
2 phenotypic data using a server coupled with a world wide network of computers, the server
3 providing a web site configured to create trust of the web site by users, the method
4 comprising:
5 inviting users to submit phenotypic data;
6 inviting users to submit a biological sample;
7 populating the secured database with received phenotypic data;
8 analyzing received biological samples to obtain genetic data;
9 populating the secured database with the genetic data obtained from biological
10 samples;
11 prompting users that previously submitted phenotypic data to submit new
12 phenotypic data; and
13 populating the secured database with received prompted new phenotypic data.

1 2. The method of claim 1 further comprising populating the secured
2 database with received unprompted new phenotypic data.

1 3. The method of claim 1 further comprising identifying a subset of the
2 users that previously submitted phenotypic data from which to invite submitting a biological
3 sample, wherein only the subset of users is invited to submit a biological sample.

1 4. The method of claim 1 further comprising identifying a subset of the
2 users that previously submitted phenotypic data from which to request additional phenotypic
3 data, wherein only the subset of users is prompted to submit new phenotypic data.

1 5. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
2 analyzing received biological samples to obtain phenotypic data; and
3 populating the secured database with the phenotypic data obtained from
4 biological samples.

1 6. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
2 prompting users that previously submitted biological samples to submit a new
3 biological sample;
4 analyzing received new biological samples to obtain phenotypic data; and

5 populating the secured database with the phenotypic data obtained from new
6 biological samples.

1 7. The method of claim 6 further comprising identifying a subset of the
2 users that previously submitted phenotypic data and previously submitted a biological sample
3 from which to invite submitting a new biological sample, wherein only the subset of users is
4 prompted to submit a biological sample.

1 8. A method for populating a secured database with genotypic and
2 phenotypic data, the method comprising:
3 providing a server coupled with a world wide network of computers;
4 providing a web site configured to create trust of the web site by users;
5 identifying prospective volunteers from amongst the users of the web site;
6 inviting the prospective volunteers to submit phenotypic data and biological
7 samples;
8 populating the secured database with the received phenotypic data;
9 analyzing received biological samples from volunteers to obtain genetic
10 information;
11 populating the secured database with the genetic information;
12 prompting the volunteers to provide new phenotypic data; and
13 receiving the prompted new phenotypic data and populating the secured
14 database with the prompted new phenotypic data.

1 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the new phenotypic data includes data
2 that adds to data previously submitted.

1 10. The method of claim 8 wherein the new phenotypic data includes data
2 that modifies data previously submitted.

1 11. The method of claim 8 further comprising receiving unprompted new
2 phenotypic data via the world wide network of computers and populating the secured
3 database with the unprompted new phenotypic data.

1 12. The method of claim 8 further comprising prompting the volunteers to
2 provide new biological samples.

1 13. The method of claim 8 wherein the secured database is not accessible
2 via the internet.

1 14. The method of claim 8 wherein the prompting step includes sending e-
2 mail.

1 15. The method of claim 8 wherein the prompting step includes
2 transmitting a web page.

1 16. The method of claim 8 wherein the biological sample is a blood
2 sample.

1 17. The method of claim 8 wherein the biological sample is a hair sample.

1 18. The method of claim 8 wherein the biological sample is a urine
2 sample.

1 19. The method of claim 8 wherein the biological sample is a biopsy.
2 sample.

1 20. The method of claim 8 wherein the biological sample is a skin sample.

1 21. A secure database system for maintaining genotypic and phenotypic
2 data, the system comprising:

3 a secure database;

4 a server coupled with a world wide network of computers, the server
5 configured to host a web site that creates trust of the web site by users;

6 a secured area of the web site configured to transmit instructions for
7 submitting biological samples;

8 a module for identifying prospective volunteers from amongst the users of the
9 web site;

10 a module for inviting the prospective volunteers to submit phenotypic data and
11 biological samples;

12 a module for populating the secured database with the received phenotypic
13 data from the volunteers;

14 a module for populating the secured database with the genetic information
15 obtained from received biological samples of the volunteers;
16 a module for prompting volunteers to provide new phenotypic data; and
17 a module for receiving the prompted new phenotypic data and populating the
18 secured database with the prompted new phenotypic data.

1 22. The method of claim 21 wherein the new phenotypic data includes data
2 that adds to data previously submitted.

1 23. The method of claim 21 wherein the new phenotypic data includes data
2 that modifies data previously submitted.

1 24. The system of claim 21 further comprising a module for receiving
2 unprompted new phenotypic data via the world wide network of computers and populating
3 the secured database with the unprompted new phenotypic data.

1 25. The system of claim 21 further comprising a module for prompting the
2 volunteers to provide new biological samples.

1 26. The system of claim 21 wherein the secured database is not accessible
2 via the internet.

1 27. The system of claim 21 wherein the module for prompting includes a
2 module for sending e-mail to volunteers.

1 28. The system of claim 21 wherein the module for prompting includes a
2 module for transmitting a web page to volunteers.

1 29. A method for populating a database for further medical
2 characterization through a world wide network of computers, the method comprising:
3 populating a database with a plurality of user health information from a
4 plurality of users, the user health information including genetic data and phenotypic data for a
5 user;

6 wherein the database is populated at least in part through browsing activities
7 of the plurality of users on the world wide network of computers.

1 30. The method of claim 29 further comprising inquiring for biological
2 material from each of the users.

1 31. The method of claim 29 further comprising inquiring for phenotypic
2 information from each of the users.

1 32. The method of claim 29 further comprising transmitting aggregated
2 health information back to one of the users, the aggregated health information being derived
3 from a group of the plurality of the users.

1 33. The method of claim 29 further comprising transmitting to one of the
2 users individual health information of the one of the users.

1 34. The method of claim 29 further comprising transmitting to a third party
2 designated by one of the users individual health information of the one of the users.

1 35. The method of claim 29 further comprising transmitting aggregated
2 health information to a third party.

1 36. The method of claim 35 wherein the third party is an educational
2 institution.

1 37. The method of claim 35 wherein the third party is a research
2 organization.

1 38. The method of claim 35 wherein the third party is a pharmaceutical
2 company.

1 39. A system for populating a database for further medical characterization
2 through a world wide network of computers, the system comprising:

3 a module for populating a database with a plurality of user health information
4 from a plurality of users, the user health information including genetic data and phenotypic
5 data for a user;

6 wherein the database is populated at least in part through browsing activities
7 of the plurality of users on the world wide network of computers.

1 40. The system of claim 39 further comprising a module for inquiring for
2 genetic material from each of the users.

1 41. The system of claim 39 further comprising a module for inquiring for
2 phenotypic information from each of the users.

1 42. A method for populating a database with phenotypic data and
2 genotypic data of a plurality of users for further medical characterization through a world
3 wide network of computers, the method comprising:
4 inquiring for phenotypic data from each of a plurality of users;
5 inquiring for biological material from a subset of the plurality of users;
6 populating a database with received phenotypic data;
7 populating the database with genotypic data derived from received biological
8 samples; and
9 aggregating the phenotypic data and genotypic data.

1 43. The method of claim 42 further comprising populating the database
2 with phenotypic data derived from the received biological samples.

1 44. A method for aggregating persons with a select profile for further
2 medical studies, the method comprising:
3 browsing one or more selected electronic sites directed to medical information
4 by a user of a selected profile at a client location, which is coupled to a worldwide area
5 network of computers comprising the Internet;
6 profiling said user for a selected area of medicine through the browsing
7 activities at a server location that is coupled to the worldwide area network of computers;
8 inquiring about specific information from said user at the client through one or
9 more inquiries from the server;
10 inputting information about the specific information from said client that is
11 transferred to said server location;
12 delivering additional information on said selected area of medicine from the
13 server location to said client; and
14 repeating any two of the above steps to develop a relationship with the user,
15 thereby aggregating persons with said select profile for further medical studies.

1 45. The method of claim 44, further comprising inquiring for genetic
2 material directed to the selected profile.

1 46. The method of claim 45, further comprising analyzing the genetic
2 material directed to the selected profile.

1 47. The method of claim 44, further comprising repeating the steps to form
2 a community of users with the medical profile.

1 48. The method of claim 47, wherein the community of users with the
2 medical profile is private.

1 49. The method of claim 48, developing treatments for the community.

1 50. The method of claim 44, wherein the information is phenotype
2 information.

1 51. A system for aggregating persons with a select profile for further
2 medical studies, the system comprising:
3 a general portal server coupled to a worldwide network of computers, the
4 portal server comprising a first level of subject matter from a plurality of subject matter
5 topics and at least 50 million monthly users;
6 a health portal server coupled to the general portal server through the
7 worldwide network of computers, the health portal comprising a second level of subject
8 matter that is more specific than the first level of subject matter, the second level of subject
9 matter being one of a plurality of health related topics; and
10 a patient aggregate server coupled to the health portal through the worldwide
11 network of computers, the patient aggregate server comprising a third level of subject matter
12 that is more specific than the second level of subject matter.

1 52. A method for gathering patients from more than one servers for
2 aggregating a select group of patients, the method comprising:
3 providing a general portal server coupled to a worldwide network of
4 computers, the portal server comprising a first level of subject matter from a plurality of
5 subject matter topics and a multitude of monthly users;

6 providing universal user registration information to the general sever of a user,
7 the user registration information being stored in the general server;
8 entering a health aggregate server through the general portion server; and
9 sharing selected portions of the universal user registration information to the
10 health aggregate server based a predetermined selection of information.

1 53. The method of claim 52, wherein a credit is provided to the general
2 server portion by a number of impressions, a number of click through, or location of entry on
3 the web page.

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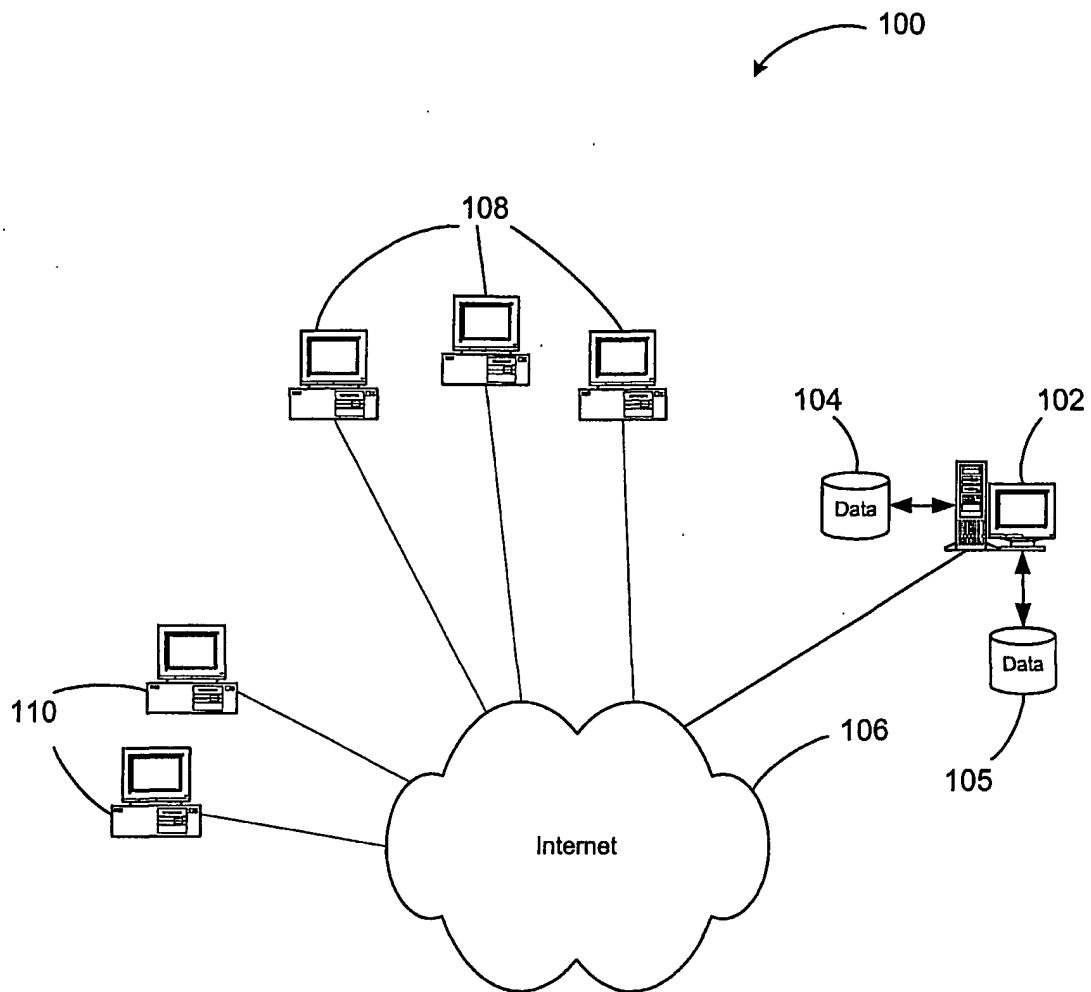


FIG. 1

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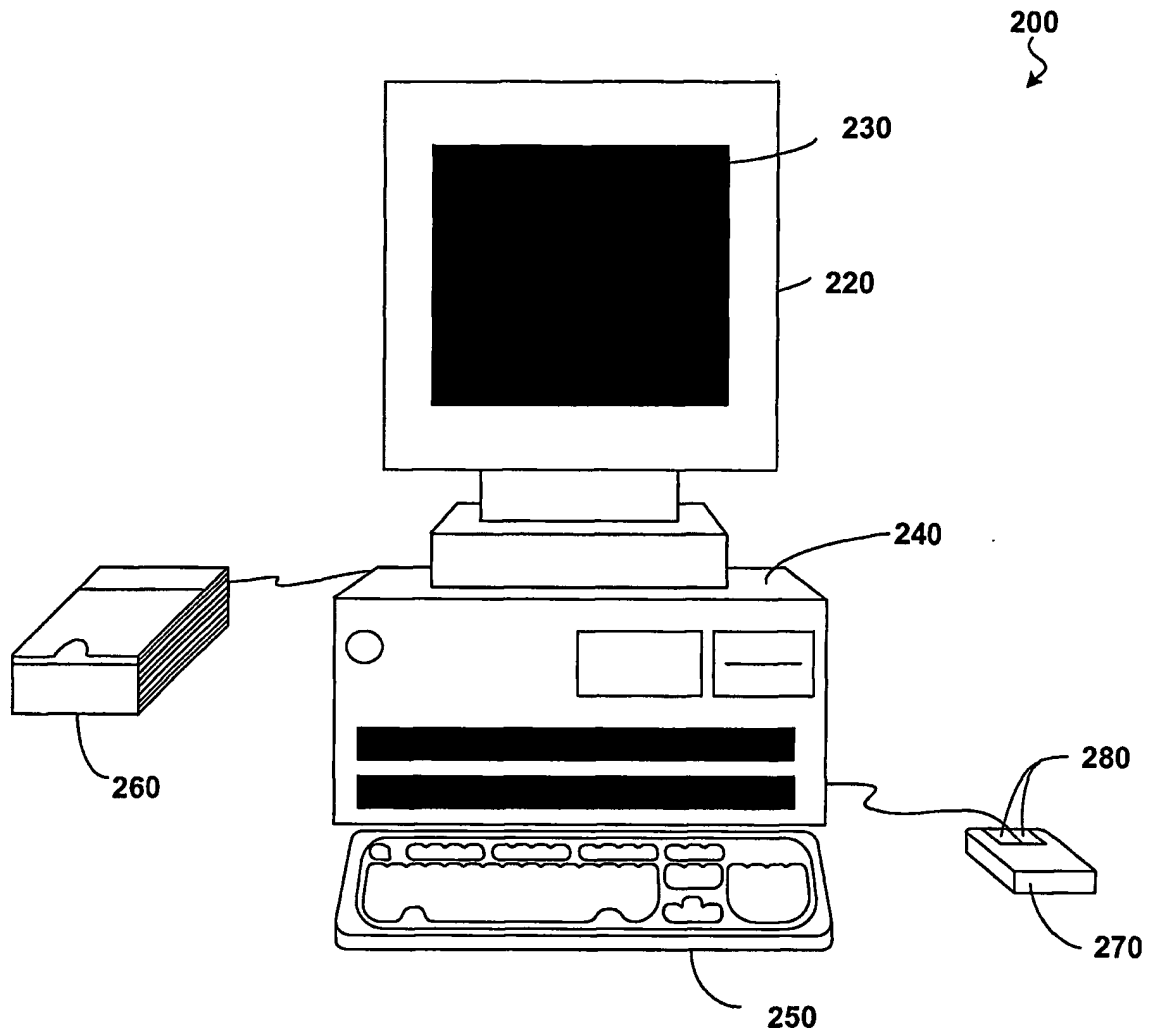


FIG. 2

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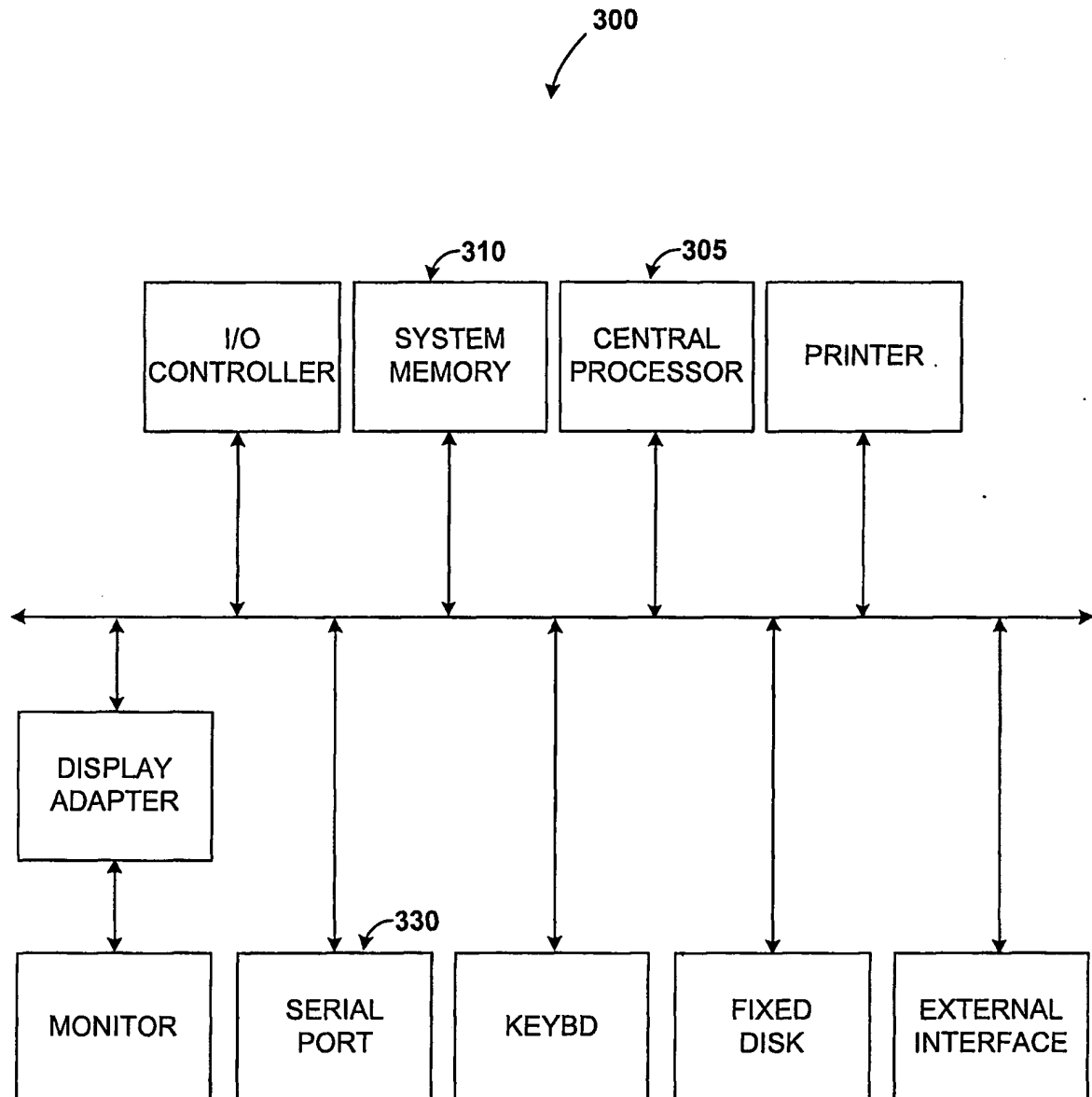


FIG. 3

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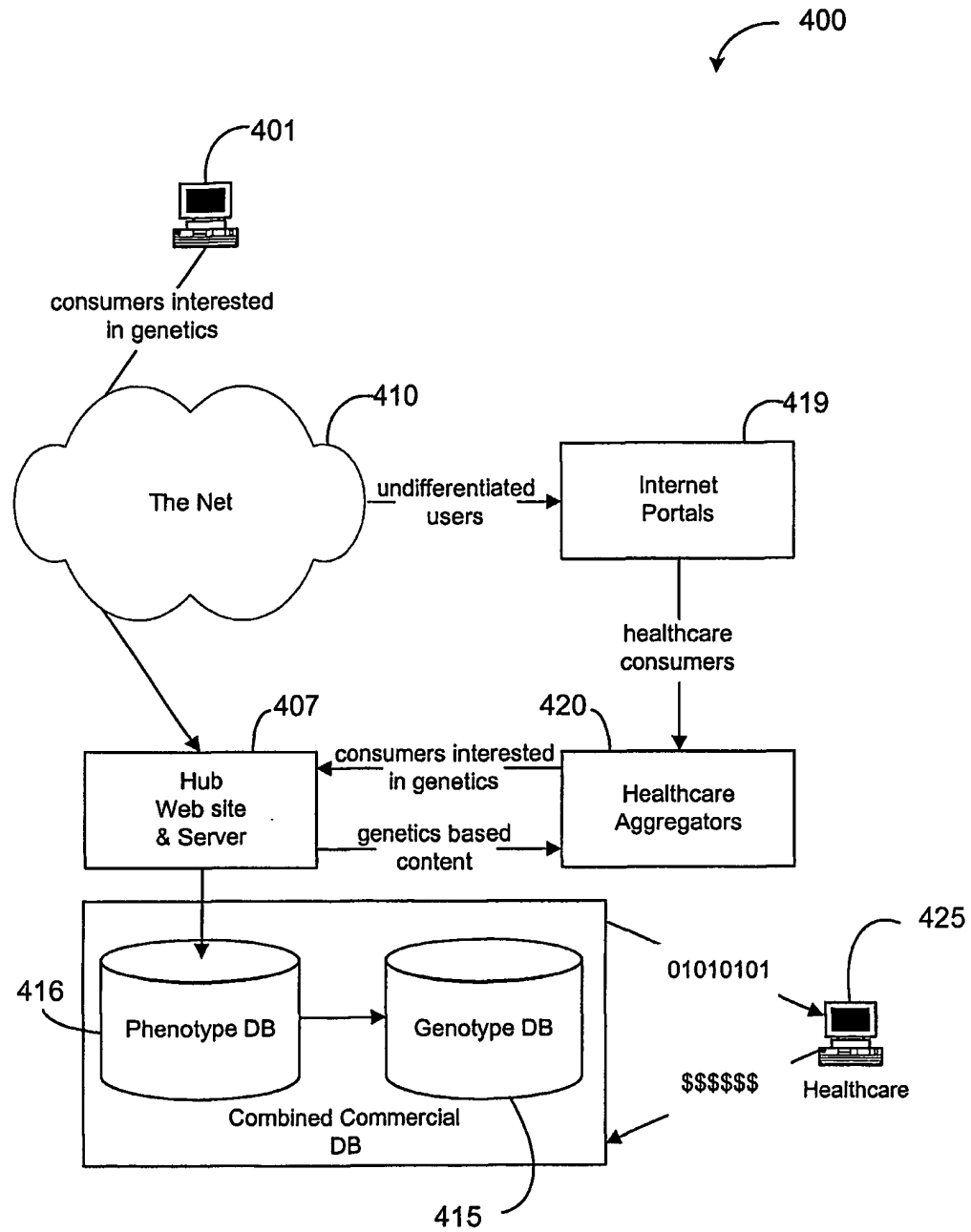
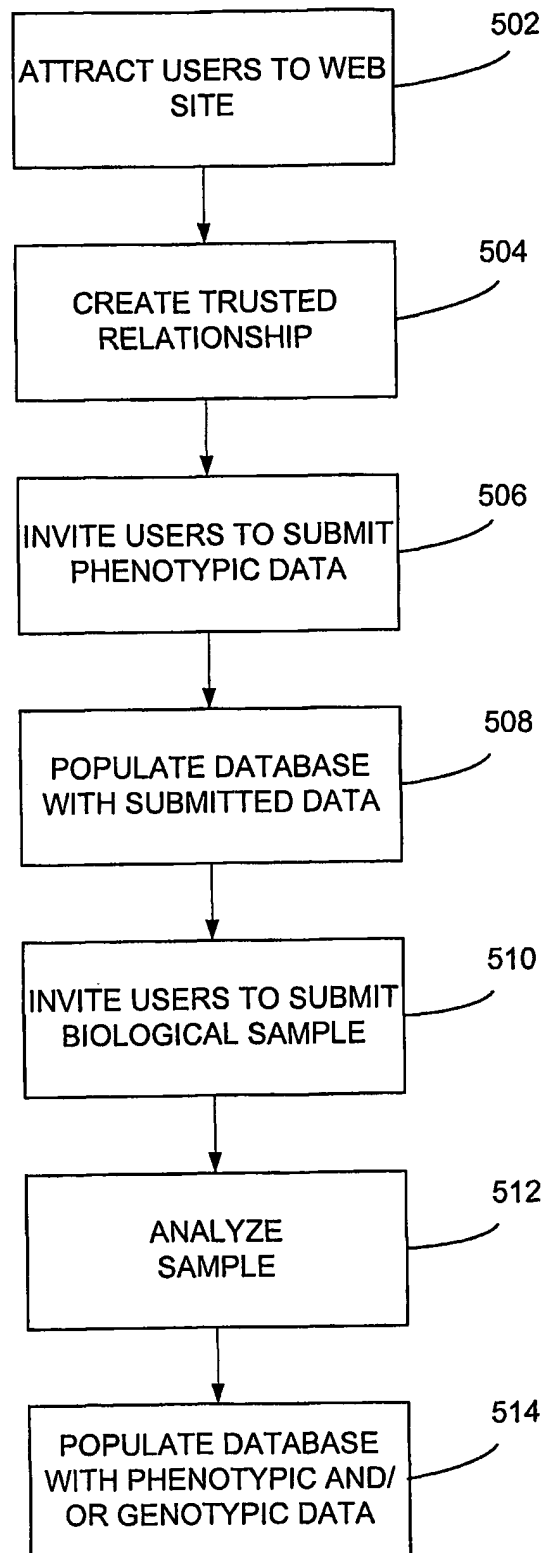


FIG. 4

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**FIG. 5**

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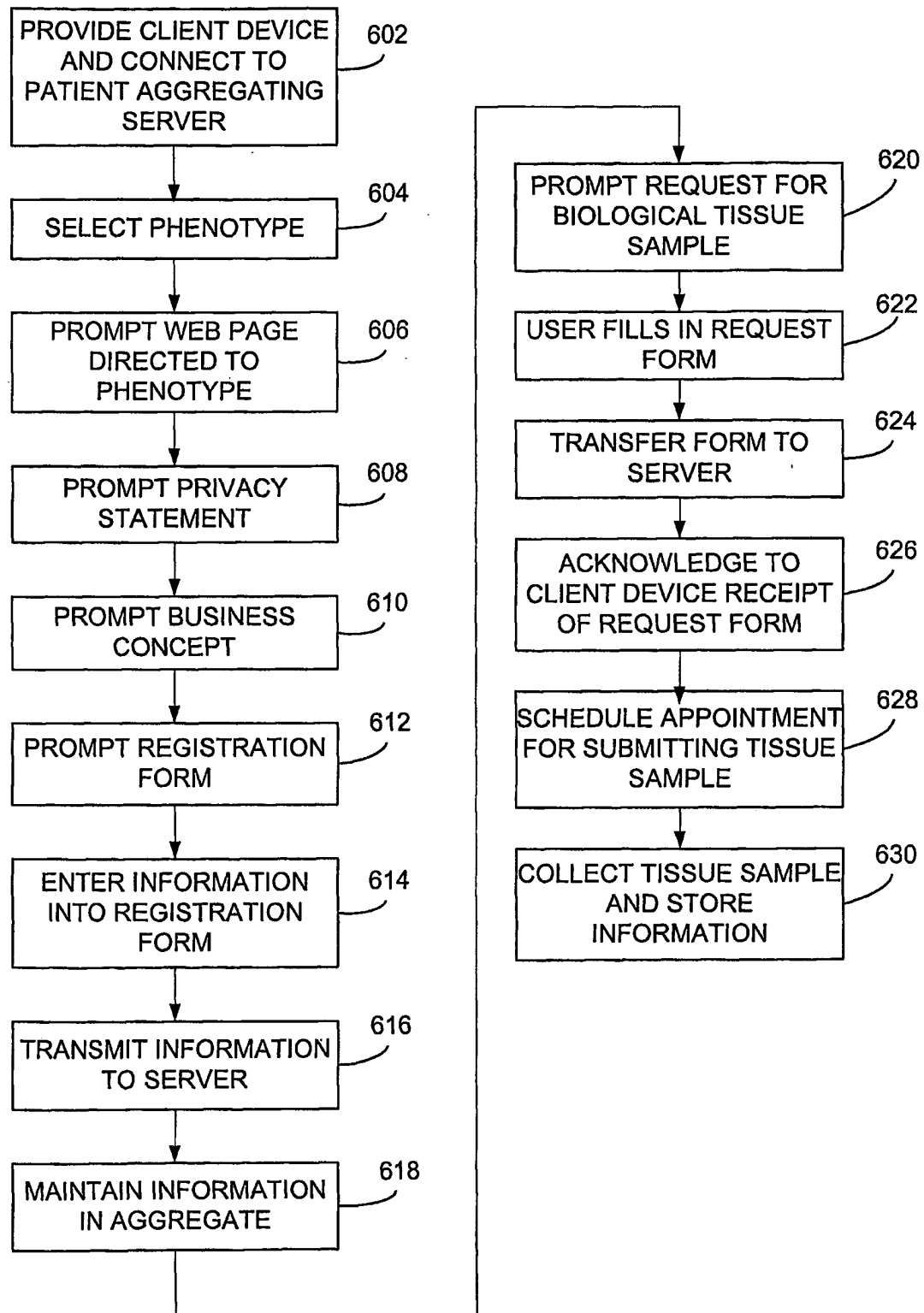
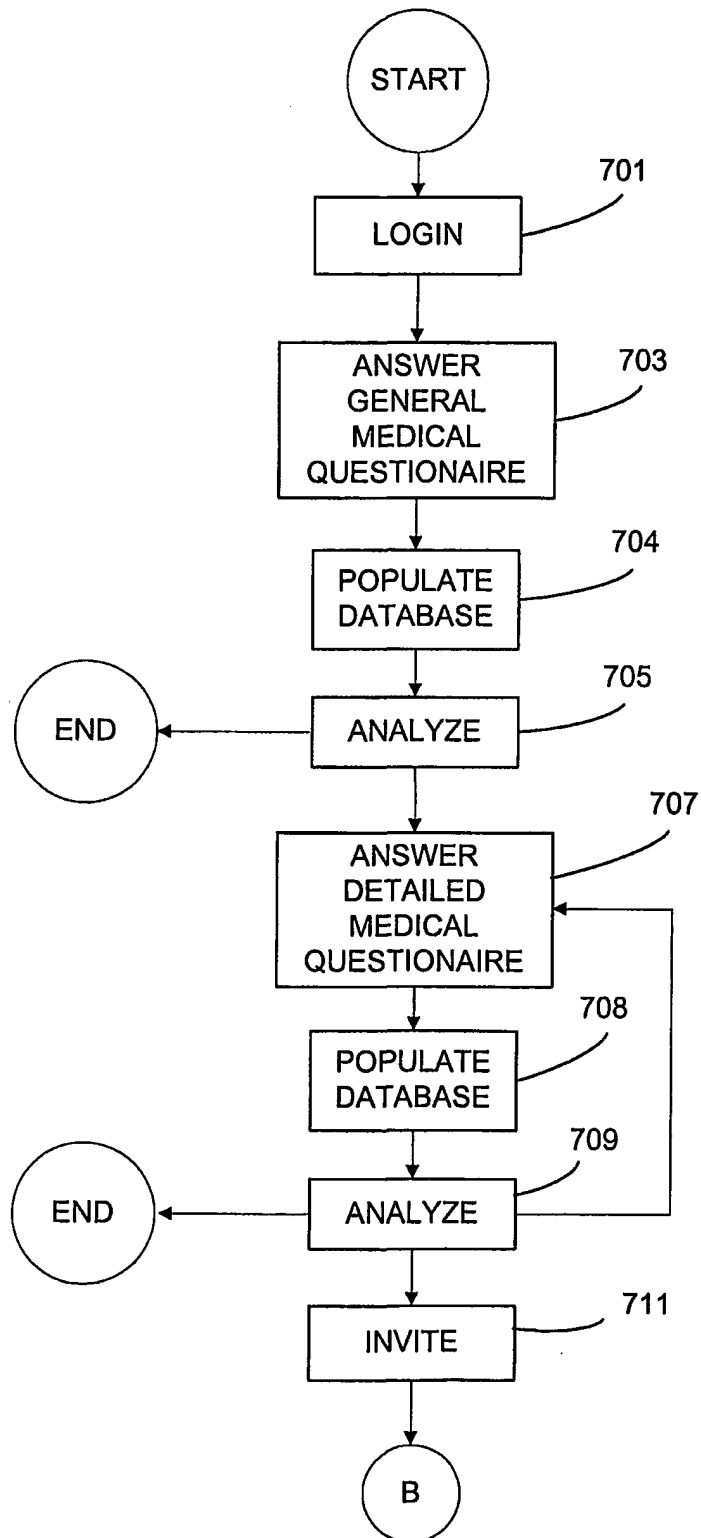
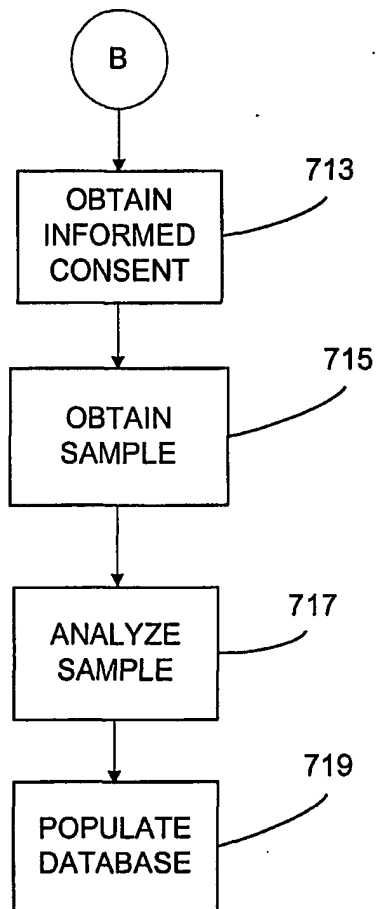


FIG. 6

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**FIG. 7A**

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**FIG. 7B**

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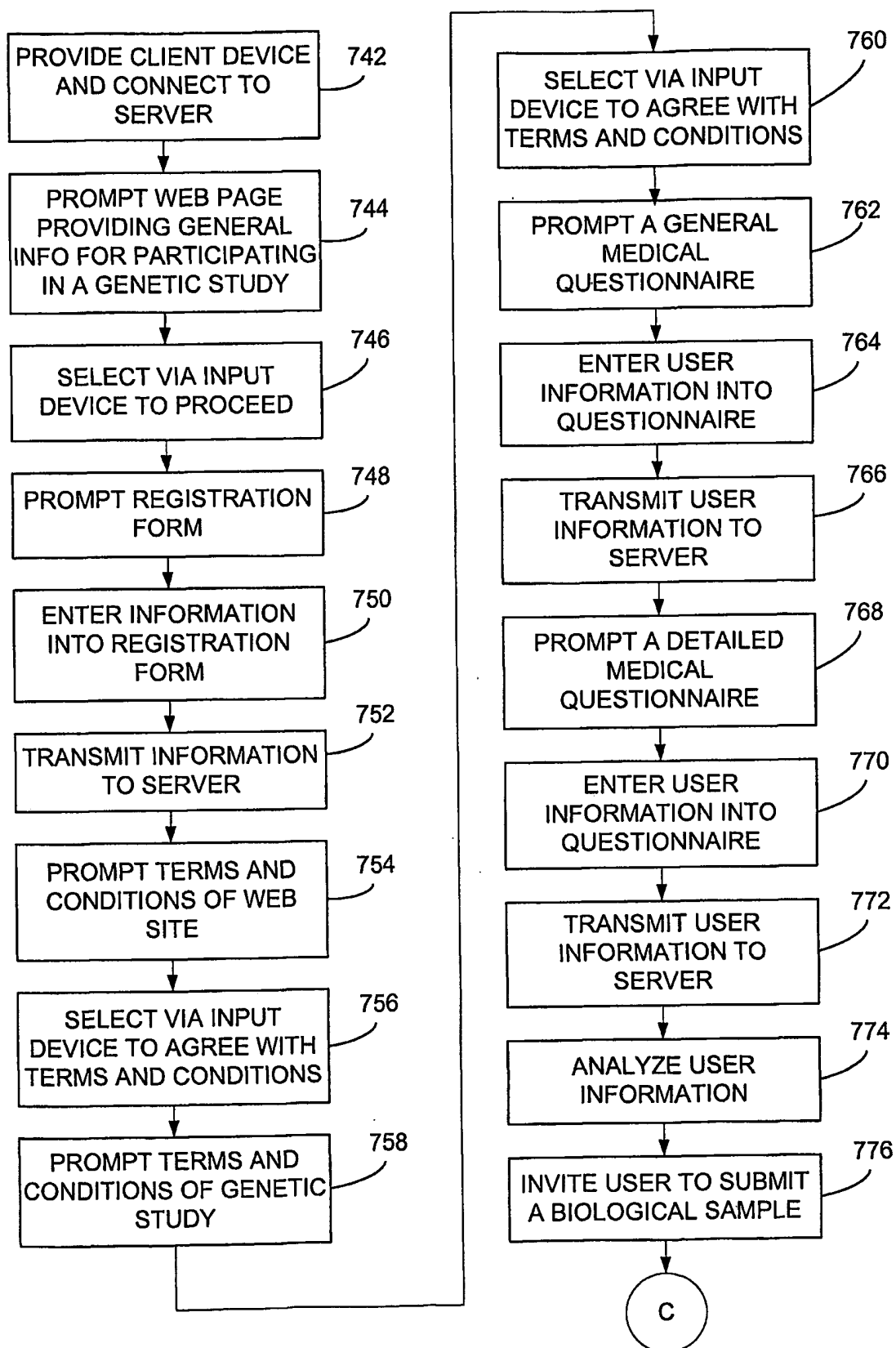


FIG. 8A

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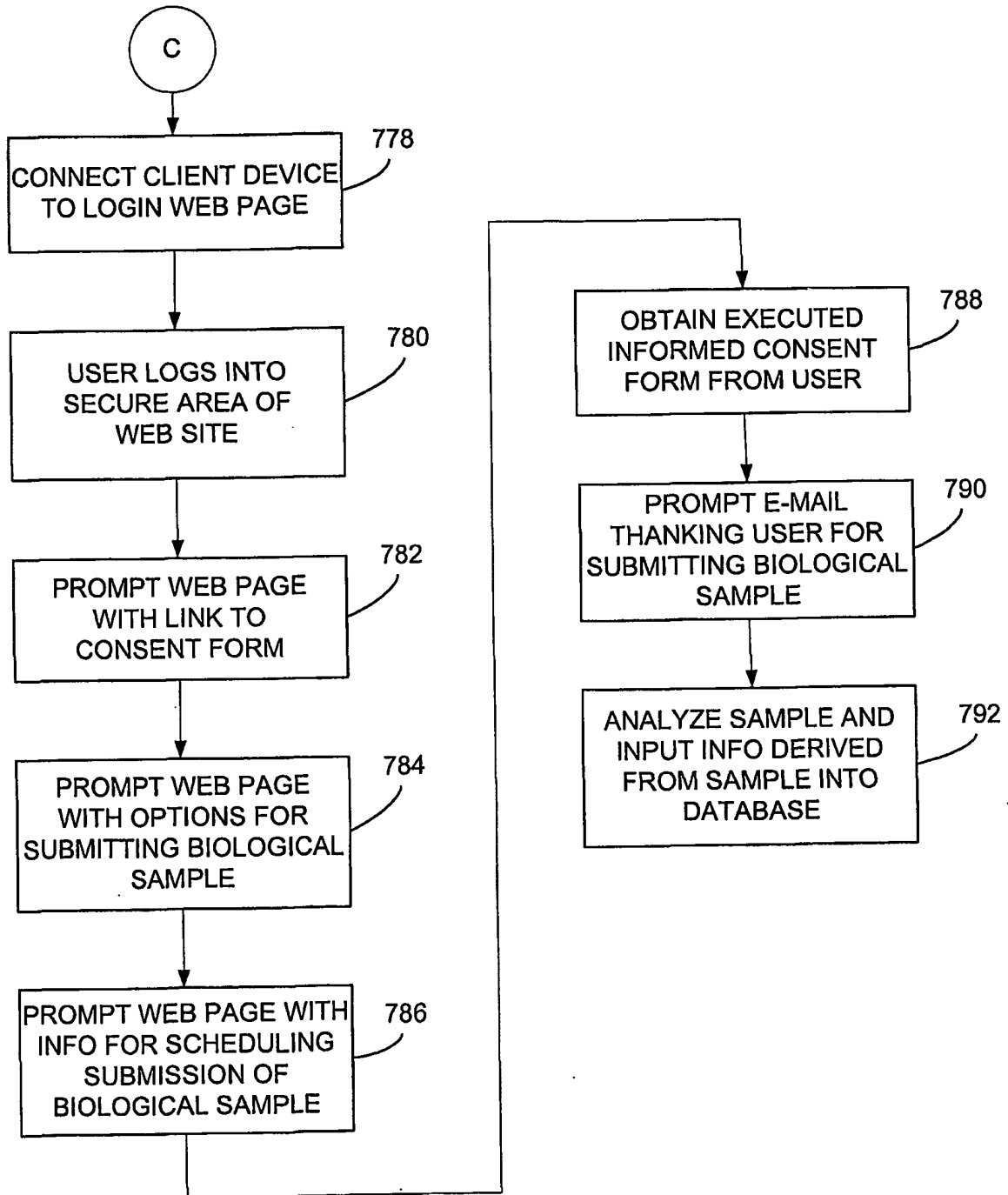


FIG. 8B

800

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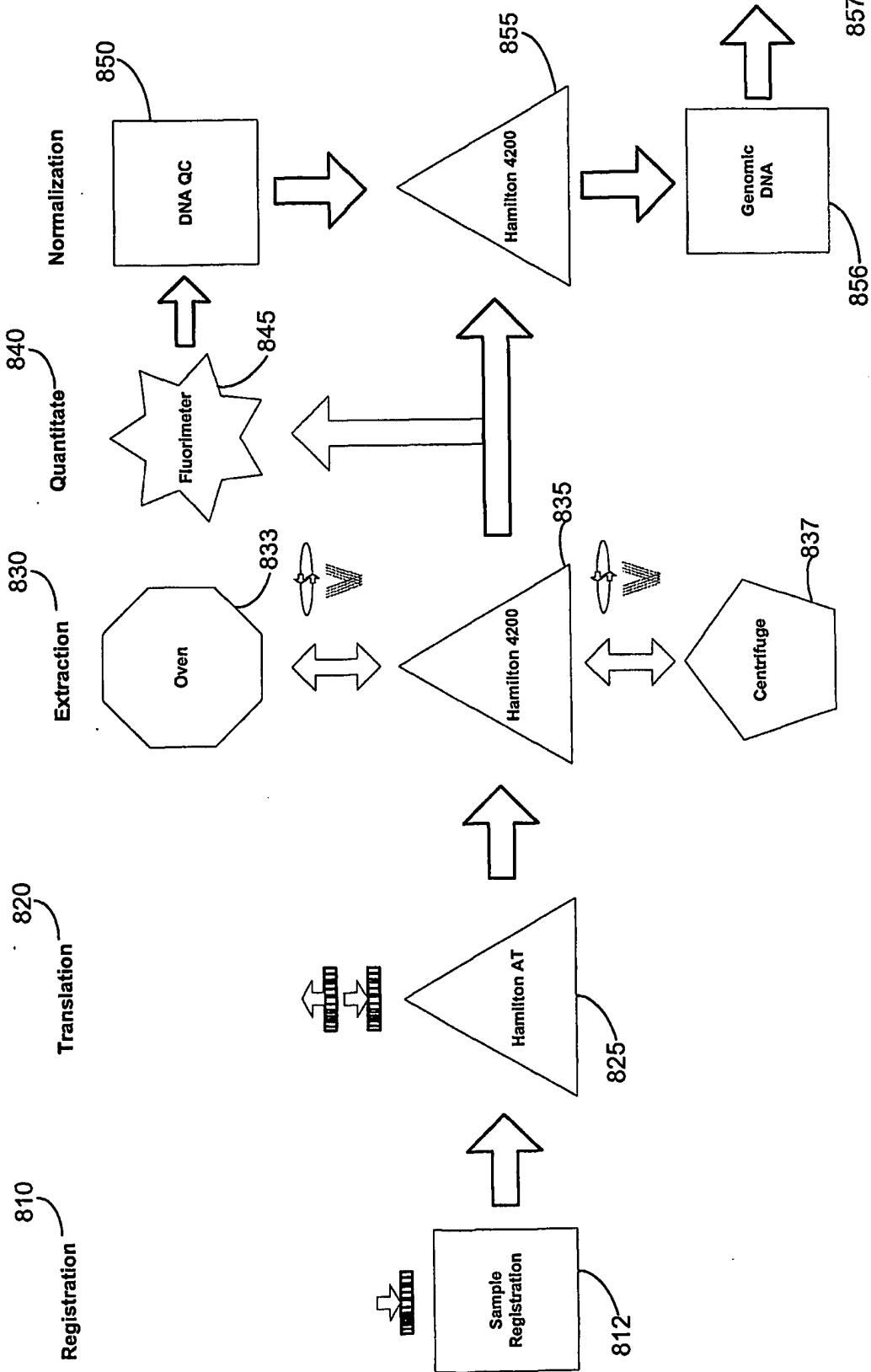
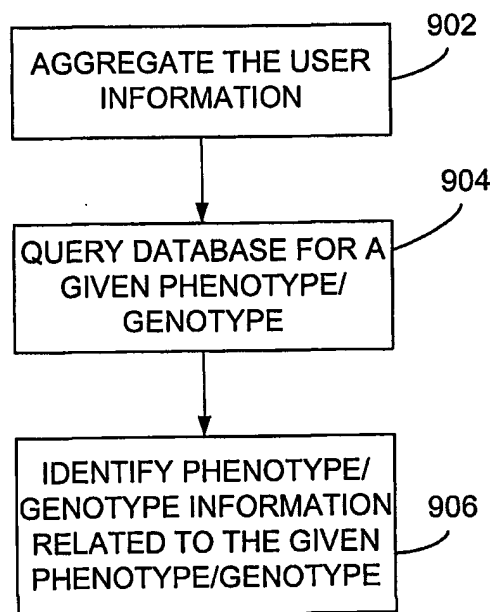


FIG. 9

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**FIG. 10**

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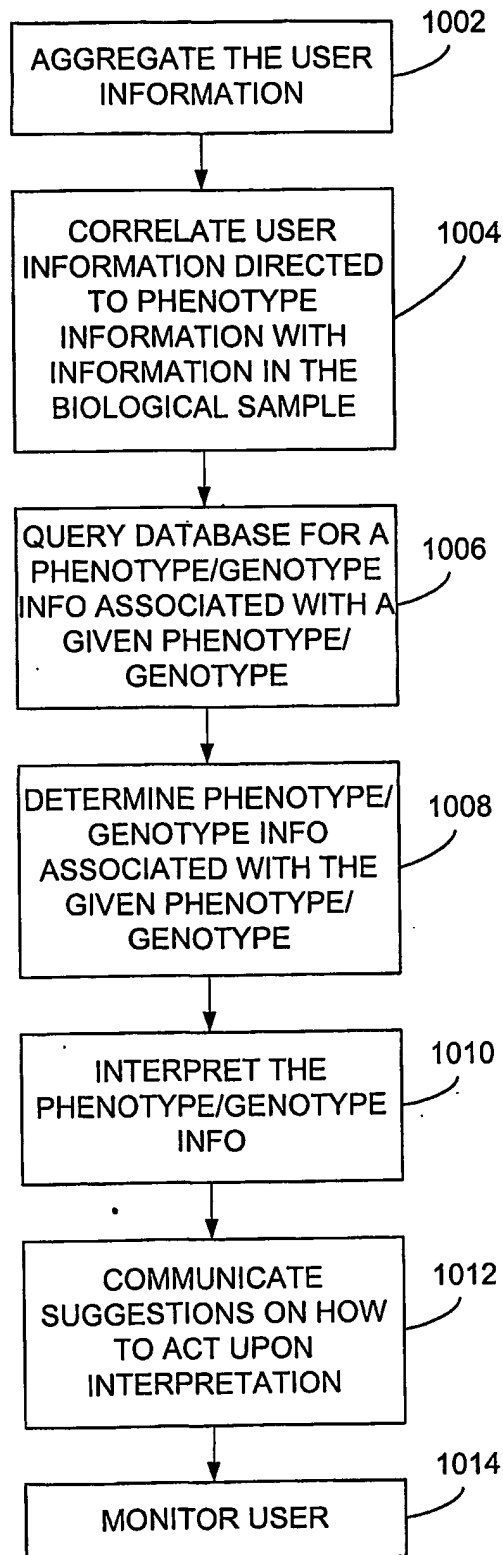
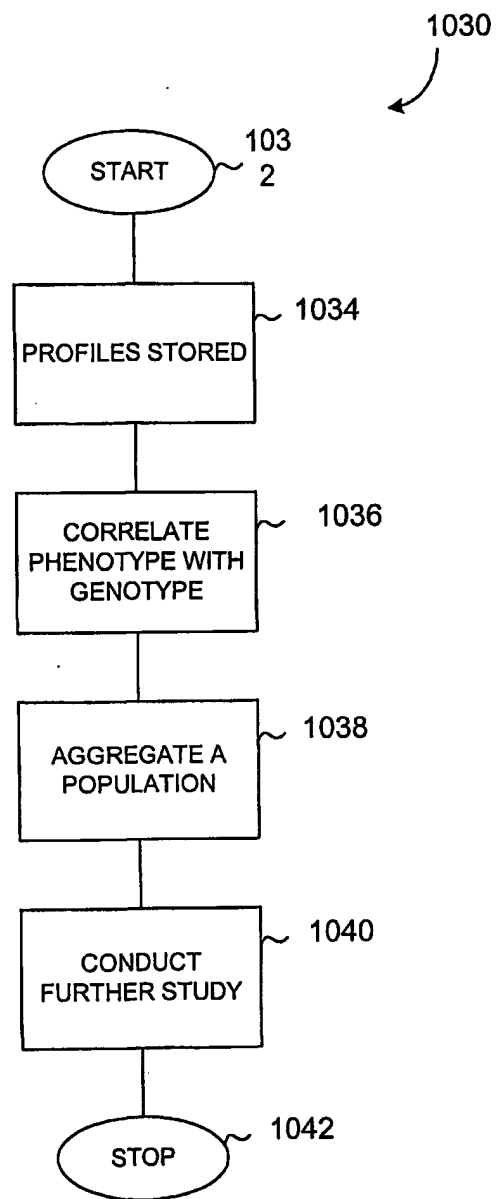
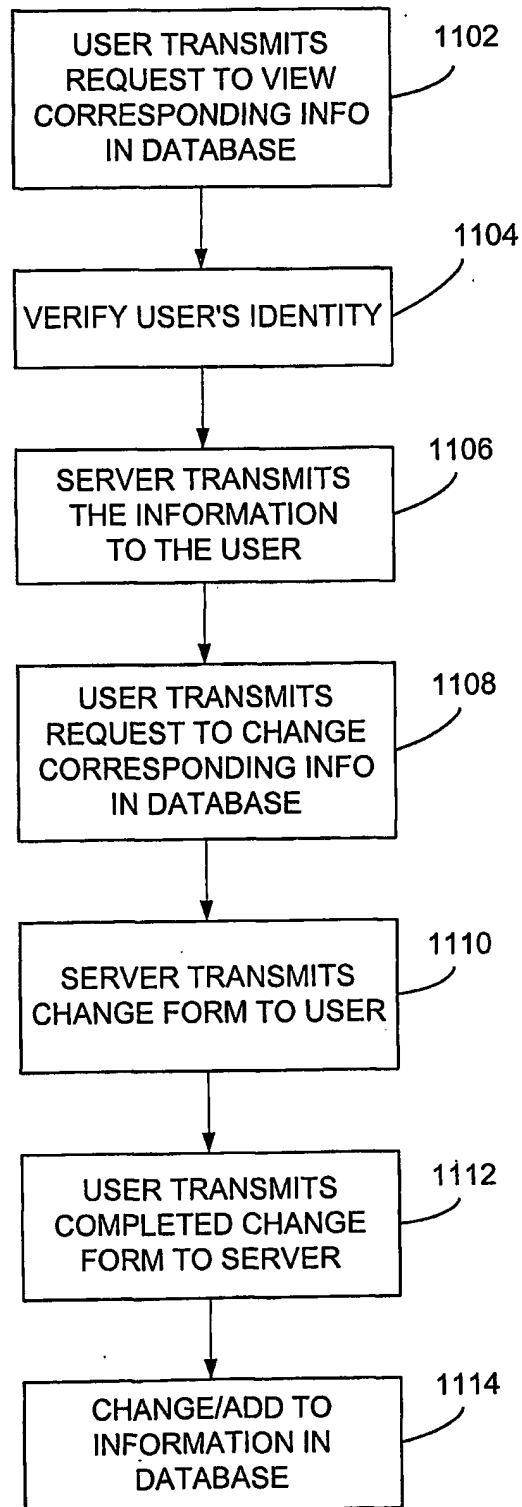


FIG. 11A

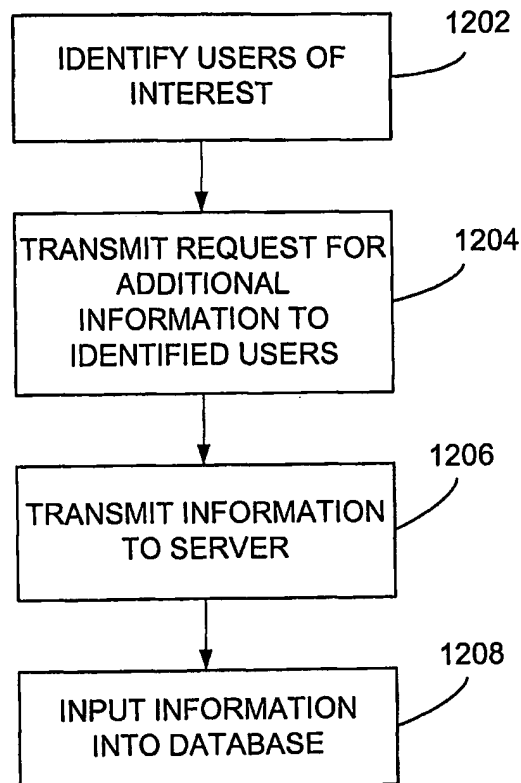
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**FIG. 11B**

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**FIG. 12**

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**FIG. 13**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US01/08495

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 17/00, 159: 00

US CL : 128/920, 923, 924; 600/300; 435/6, 705/2, 3; 707/104

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 128/920, 923, 924; 600/300; 435/6, 705/2, 3; 707/104

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST, DERWENT, Google Online

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Jeff Gulcher et al., "Population Genomics: Laying the Groundwork for Genetic Disease Modeling and Targeting", Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, August 1998 (Vol. 36, No. 8), pp. 523-527, see especially pages 525-527.	1-53

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 JUNE 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 JUL 2001

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